

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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WEEK'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
 Mon. 15-20 (59-68). Tues. 15-20 (59-68).
 Wed. 15-20 (59-68). Thurs. 15-20 (59-68).
 Fri. 15-20 (59-68). Sat. 15-20 (59-68).
 Sun. 15-20 (59-68).
WEEK'S WEATHER FORECAST — NEW YORK:
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Austria	10 S.	London	61.00
Belgium	12 S.F.	Luxembourg	18 L.F.
Denmark	3 D.S.	Madrid	2 Dr.
France	11 F.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Germany	12 D.S.	Nigeria	45 K.
Greece	10 P.	Portugal	275 N.R.
Italy	10 P.	Spain	10 Ptas.
Japan	15 Dr.	Sweden	2.55 S.Kr.
South Africa	10 S.	Switzerland	1.50 S.F.
Turkey	10 L.	Turkey	7.25
U.S. Military (Eur.)	50.25	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.
U.S. Military (U.S.)	1.50		

28,519 PARS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1974 Established 1887

Kennedy Declares Firm, Final Word Against Candidacy

By William Claiborne

BOSTON, Sept. 23 (WP).—Asking that his decision be "firm, final and unconditional," Sen. Edward Kennedy announced today that he would not be a presidential candidate in 1976. There is absolutely no circumstance or event that will change the decision, he declared at a press conference here. He said he would not accept a draft in 1976 and would oppose any effort to place his name in nomination at the Democratic National Convention.

Sen. Kennedy's withdrawal from the contest for the Democratic nomination wide open, with three senators already open-building campaign organizations and traveling widely to test for support. They are Walter Mondale of Minnesota, Henry Jackson of Washington and Ed Brooke of Texas.

Each will presumably seek Sen. Kennedy's backing, but the Massachusetts Democrat studiously avoided making any statement that could be interpreted as an endorsement.

Although he said his decision was applicable for "any foreseeable future," Sen. Kennedy's answer to newsmen's questions seemed to leave the door open for a candidacy in 1980. Sen. Kennedy will be 48 then, still young presidential standards.

Sliding to the assassinations



Sen. Edward Kennedy during press conference yesterday.

of his two older brothers, President John F. Kennedy and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, he said, "I've seen in my own family what it never serves a purpose to plan beyond the immediate future."

He said he planned to be a candidate for re-election to the Senate in 1976 and, in the meantime, would remain active in the Democratic party.

While tacitly acknowledging that he may not be able to remove himself from speculation about the 1976 nomination, Sen. Kennedy repeatedly attempted to underscore the finality of his decision.

On the verge of exasperation at one point, he said, "I said it. I can't find words in the English language that are more clear."

Later, when asked if he could envisage any state of affairs in national politics that would make him change his mind, Sen. Kennedy momentarily glanced in the direction of his wife, Joan, and said, "I must say I would not... there are no circumstances."

As he has consistently told reporters in the past, Sen. Kennedy said his decision was based on personal considerations.

"From the campaigns of my brothers before me, I know that seeking the nation's highest office demands a candidate's undivided attention and his deepest personal commitment. If any

U.S. Warns Oil Prices Pose a Disaster Threat

Kissinger Decries 2 Perils Of Nationalism, A-Power

By Marilyn Berger

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 23 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned today that "the very structure of world security" is being undermined by the spread of atomic-weapons technology, which threatens nuclear catastrophe, and by unrestrained economic nationalism which, as reflected in artificially high oil prices, poses the danger of a world depression.

In a statement at times unrelenting in its pessimism, Mr. Kissinger told the UN General Assembly that the nations of the world have been using "old patterns of thought and action" to meet serious new political and economic problems. The fundamental question today, he said, "is whether our vision can keep up with our challenges."

"Ideologies and doctrines drawn for the last century do not even address, let alone solve, the unprecedented problems of today," the American diplomat declared. Reading his statement slowly, in a low, almost hoarse voice that seemed to intensify the gloom, Mr. Kissinger ticked off these aspects of the world's potential for catastrophe.

"The world has dealt with local conflicts as if they were perpetually manageable... The tolerance of local conflict tempts world holocaust. We have no guarantee that some local crisis—perhaps the next—will not explode beyond our control."

"The world has dealt with nuclear weapons as if restraint were automatic. Their very awesomeness has chained these weapons for almost three decades... Now, political inhibitions are in danger of crumbling. Nuclear catastrophe looms more plausible—whether through design or miscalculation, accident, or sabotage."

"The world has dealt with the economy as if its constant advance were inexorable... We continue to deal with economic issues on a national, regional or bloc basis at the precise moment that our interdependence is multiplying. Strains on the fabric and institutions of the world economy threaten to engulf us all in a general depression."

"Never-Ending... Spiral"

Mr. Kissinger told the delegates: "The world cannot sustain even the present level of [oil] prices, much less continuing increases. The price of other commodities will inevitably rise in a never-ending inflationary spiral."

The complex, fragile structure of global economic cooperation required to sustain national economic growth stands in danger of being shattered.

Declaring that the high oil prices thus threaten the economies of petroleum producers as well as those of consumers, he said that there had been "deliberate decisions to restrict production and maintain an artificial price level."

"What has gone up by political decision," Mr. Kissinger asserted, adding: "It can be in the interest of no country or group of countries to base policies on a test of strength, for a policy of confrontation would end in disaster for all."

He said it was understandable that oil producers were seeking a better life for their people and a just return for their diminished resources, but he emphasized that it is the poorer developing countries that are being hurt.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Ford Bids Nations Join 'Project Interdependence'

By Carroll Kilpatrick

DETROIT, Sept. 23 (WP).—President Ford warned all the oil-producing nations in unusually blunt language today that the artificial rigging of oil prices could bring "disastrous consequences."

At a world energy conference with representatives of 69 nations present, Mr. Ford said that no nation can benefit at the expense of others "except for the very short term and at very great risk."

Without saying what consumer nations might do in the way of reprisal against petroleum-price rigging, the President said that oil-producing nations need the goods which only industrialized countries can provide.

Characterizing the dangers posed by energy shortages as "clear" and "very severe," Mr. Ford invited the nations represented here to join in a "Project Interdependence" to meet the world's fuel needs. If successful, he said, it can reduce the world's reliance on oil supplied by a few nations.

In proposing Project Interdependence, the new chief executive of the United States, Mr. Ford invoked the nations represented here to join in a "Project Interdependence" to meet the world's fuel needs. If successful, he said, it can reduce the world's reliance on oil supplied by a few nations.

Categories of Danger

The President said he fully understands the desires of the leading oil-producing countries to earn a fair price, but he declared that "exorbitant prices can only distort the world economy, run the risk of worldwide depression and threaten the breakdown of the world's order and safety."

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, told reporters after the speech that he had "heard no veiled threats—not at all. What I heard from him was a tone of cooperation rather than confrontation."

Sheikh Yamani has been unsuccessful in efforts to persuade fellow Arab oil producers to reduce oil prices. He played a leading role in negotiations that led to the lifting of last winter's oil embargo against the West.

President Ford, declaring that nations are sometimes "forced to choose between conflict and cooperation," nevertheless ruled out any thought of military intervention as a tactic in the oil-price struggle.

He said of Project Interdependence that "this task is surely monumental, but the United States believes it is possible and essential."

"The advantages of cooperation are as visible as the dangers of confrontation," he declared, "and that gives me hope as well as optimism."

If the exporters and consumers "lapse into confrontation," the President said, or into "an unseemly scramble of consumers being played off one against another, all hopes for a global solution will be destroyed."

Pulverizing Impact

"Everyone can now see the pulverizing impact of energy price increases on every aspect of the world economy," Mr. Ford went on. "The food problem, the inflation problem, the monetary problem and other major problems are directly linked to the all-pervasive energy problem."

He emphasized that the United States will take "tough steps to obtain the degree of self-sufficiency necessary to avoid disruption of our economy."

The U.S. government, Mr. Ford said, is now spending more to stimulate greater energy production than President John F. Kennedy originally committed to put a man on the moon.

"Sovereign nations try to avoid dependence on other nations that exploit their own resources to the detriment of others," the President said. "Sovereign nations cannot allow their policies to be dictated, or their fate decided, by artificial rigging and distortion of world commodity markets."

"No one can foresee the extent of the damage nor the end of the disastrous consequences if nations refuse to share nature's gifts for the benefit of all mankind."

In proposing Project Interdependence, Mr. Ford urged the following five principles:

• All nations must seek to increase energy production, enlarging and diversifying their sources of supply.

• The rate of increase in consumption must be reduced and waste eliminated. Energy-saving possibilities are as promising in the short term as production increases, he said.

• A cooperative spirit and commitment of political power.

Rockefeller's Financial 'Neutrality' Offers to Place All His Stocks in a Blind Trust

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (WP).

elson Rockefeller opened the issue of his vice-presidential nomination today by pledging to place all his stocks in a blind trust and by revealing that his average income during the decade has totaled \$4.7 million a year, or about \$50,000 a month.

Mr. Rockefeller, who said "I did not preclude" a bid for the presidency in 1976 if President Ford decided "against" him, repeatedly and emphatically insisted that talk of family wealth as a vast empire controlling the nation's economy is a "myth."

"An empire is an area that is controlled. We have investments, we do not control these companies," he asserted. "I don't wield economic power. I own some stocks... These aren't the kind of controls which are clearly conceived... I am not alien to any person."

At any rate, he said, whether vice-president or president, "I did not feel influenced in the least" in making public policy considerations of impact on personal holdings. "If I had a lifetime abusing economic power, I wouldn't be sitting here," he said.

Senate Cases Room

Mr. Rockefeller made the announcement at the Senate Rules Committee hearing on his nomination to the Senate Caucus Room which heard the Army-McCarthy hearings in the 1950s and the extensive Watergate hearings last year.

Mr. Rockefeller said he was not under the 25th amendment to the Constitution. It says that whenever the vice-president is vacant, the president appoints a new vice-president who is subject to approval by a majority of each chamber.

House Judiciary Committee will handle the action in House, has not started its rings yet.

Mr. Rockefeller, 66, outlined long experience in government starting in 1940 as co-director of inter-American affairs for President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He served in posts in State Department and Department of Health, Education and Welfare and as governor of New York.

He confirmed an old rumor that Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Min., had offered him the vice-presidential nomination in 1968. Mr. Humphrey, who was then a presidential candidate, had asked about this offer, Sen. Humphrey said, "There are people in my camp who had talked to me about the possibility of being the ticket. I did not personally so, I did not elaborate."

Yesterday, Sen. Howard Cannon said on Page 3, Col. 5.



Nelson Rockefeller at Senate Rules Committee yesterday.

Ford Foundation in Trouble, May Cut Its Grants by 50%

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT).

The Ford Foundation, squeezed like most private philanthropies by falling stock and bond markets and mounting inflation, is considering a reduction in its annual grants of as much as 50 per cent.

Mr. George Bundy, the foundation's president, said that a cut of 50 per cent in Ford's \$230-million-a-year program budget was one of several alternatives he has presented to the trustees of the foundation for review at their quarterly meeting this week.

Mr. Bundy said in an interview that the other options included smaller reductions or dissolving the foundation by distributing its assets, which have fallen from \$3 billion to \$2 billion in market value during the last year.

Mr. Bundy said it was uncertain which program areas might be hardest hit by a reduction in Ford's support.

A major reduction in funding by Ford—particularly at a time when many other foundations are contemplating or have already initiated cutbacks—could have a significant psychological, as well as financial, impact on philanthropy. It could also increase pressures for additional public funds for innovation in education, the environment, health, the arts and many other areas.

A number of philanthropic leaders said that a severe cutback by the Ford foundation might "shock" grant-seekers but that a reduction of some kind had long been expected in foundation circles.

hundreds of experimental programs throughout the world, is by far the wealthiest American foundation. The second wealthiest is the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, which specializes in the health field. The market value of the Johnson foundation's assets fell from \$1.5 billion to \$1.2 billion between 1972 and 1973, according to the Foundation Center.

The Ford Foundation has consistently given away twice the amount it earned through dividends and interest on its investments and substantially more than the amount required under the Tax Reform Act of 1969.

In 1973, inflation led to a net loss of more than \$400 million in the Ford Foundation's "purchasing power," Mr. Bundy said. The toll is even higher this year.



McGeorge Bundy.

Nixon Enters Hospital, May Stay 3 Days

LONG BEACH, Calif., Sept. 23 (AP).

Former President Richard Nixon entered Memorial Hospital Medical Center here today for treatment of blood clots in his leg.

Accompanied by Mrs. Nixon and his younger daughter, Julie Nixon Eisenhower, Mr. Nixon arrived in a four-car motorcade and walked into a rear service entrance of the hospital, avoiding all but a few reporters. He ignored reporters' questions about his health.

A police helicopter circled the hospital as Mr. Nixon arrived. Before Mr. Nixon's arrival, private security men were guarding his room and hospital.

The sixth-floor west wing of the medical center was closed except to visitors seeing patients. The rooms there have been set aside while Mr. Nixon is treated for two painful blood clots in his left leg and his chronic pleuritis. He is expected to be hospitalized at least three days.

The guards, hired by the hospital, screened visitors and patrolled the wing. Secret Service agents also were on duty.

Ronald Ziegler, Mr. Nixon's former press secretary and now his chief aide, was quoted as telling hospital officials, "I want nothing released about the number of flowers and cards sent to Mr. Nixon during his hospital stay or what he is eating." He also ordered that flowers and cards be held for him.

Mr. Nixon has two 800-a-day rooms, one of which will be occupied by Secret Service officials. The hospital has ordered eight other rooms cleared of patients, but officials said Mr. Nixon would be billed for only two rooms.

Four additional telephones, plus a direct line to Mr. Nixon's San Clemente home, have been installed in the room.

The hospital, the largest non-profit medical center on the West Coast, was 70 per cent full—577 patients for 747 beds, a hospital official said.

Russians Warn Of Pacific Tests

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (AP).

The Soviet Union today announced that it will conduct rocket-firing tests in the northwestern Pacific between Wednesday and Oct. 5 and warned ships and planes to remain out of the region.

A statement by the news agency Tass said "carrier rockets" will be fired in the Pacific several hundred miles northwest of Midway Island.

United Press International

A Honduras girl sits amid hurricane-wrecked home.

100,000 Feared Homeless

Relief Aid Begins to Arrive In Storm-Racked Honduras

CHOLOMA, Honduras, Sept. 23 (AP).

Emergency teams, their faces masked against the stench, disposed of corpses from Hurricane Fifi today. Officials estimated that 5,000 to 6,000 bodies have been burned or buried and that the death toll could double in one of Central America's worst disasters.

Planefloads of emergency supplies from Cuba, the United States, Costa Rica, Mexico, Venezuela, El Salvador, Guatemala and West Germany were arriving for the more than 100,000 Hondurans who are homeless.

About 80,000 Hondurans were still isolated, many of them clinging to trees and rooftops above the floodwaters, but a shortage of helicopters and fuel delayed their rescue. Officials said, "Swarms of deadly snakes were driven to the high ground."

The Honduran Emergency Relief Committee said the hurricane, which struck Thursday with heavy rains and winds up to 130 miles an hour, caused at least \$1.5 billion in damage and destroyed 80 per cent of the banana crop, the country's chief export.

"It's an agonizing experience, but it must be done," a young Red Cross volunteer said in Choloma, a town of 7,000.

He had just pried a body from the rubble of a house and burned it in front of 100 horrified onlookers.

A woman said the flood went right through the middle of her home, killing her father, 60, and dragging his body about 300 yards.

"I ran and I escaped but he was killed," she said. "When I finally found him it took me a long time to dig him out. I had to do it alone because everybody else here was looking for their own family."

A packing house employee said many persons were afraid to leave their homes. After getting his own family to safety, he said, he returned to try to help others but had to watch helplessly while one family of nine, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Athens Legalizes Political Parties Including the Communists

ATHENS, Sept. 23 (Reuters).

The Greek government today restored freedom of action to all political parties in Greece, including the Communist party, which has been outlawed since it tried to seize power in an armed rebellion in 1947.

The government also announced its intention to restore freedom of assembly throughout the country.

Premier Constantine Karamanlis said that the measures constituted "new decisive steps toward the effort of securing the free expression of the people's will."

Mr. Karamanlis said that the government would announce very soon the partial lifting of martial law and set a date for elections.

Foreign Minister, George Mavros, as leader, and the National Radical Union founded by Premier Karamanlis.

Sources close to Mr. Karamanlis said today that he would lead a new party to be known as "the New Democracy."

They said that the party would embrace political groups ranging from the right to the left of center.

Other parties in the elections—thought likely to be held in mid-November—will be the Panhellenic Socialist Movement led by Andreas Papandreu, various resistance groups which fought against the military regime, and the Communists.

The new electoral law provides that only political parties which have secured at least 17 per cent of total votes cast will be entitled to participate in the second distribution of seats.

When the army seized power in April, 1967, it suspended all political parties and dissolved several leftist political groups.

According to the decree, all political parties will have to make statements to the prosecutor of the Supreme Court that their principles oppose the seizure of power by force.

A government spokesman tonight declined to reveal the date of the new elections, which will be the first since 1964.

In the 1964 elections, the main political parties were the Center Union, which last week appointed Greece's Deputy Premier and

of democratic institutions without any discrimination.

He said that the measures sought to lay the foundations of a genuine and progressive democracy in the framework of which all Greeks would have a place, provided they respect the laws and do not indulge in acts which undermine the interests of the country and the normal functioning of democracy.

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A government spokesman tonight declined to reveal the date of the new elections, which will be the first since 1964.

On Representation of Palestinians

Egypt Rebuffs Jordanian Boycott Threats

CAIRO, Sept. 23 (UPI)—The split between Egypt and Jordan further widened today with an Egyptian rejection of implied threats that Jordan would bow out of Middle East peace efforts if it did not represent Palestinians living on its territory, Egyptian officials said.

Ford Says World Is Facing Disaster, Blames Oil Prices

(Continued from Page 1)
dust are essential. "Nothing could be more harmful than policies directed against other nations," he said.

Egypt Links Peace, Israel Use of Canal

CAIRO, Sept. 23 (AP)—Egypt said last night the Suez Canal would be open to Israeli shipping when there was peace in the Middle East.

"This is absolutely clear. We have no inhibition. There is no double-talk. The canal will be open to world navigation without exception," Information Minister Kamal Abu Magd told a visiting group of newsmen and station executives of the Associated Press Broadcasters Association.

"We have said this. We will abide by it. We have all intentions of honoring our commitments," he said.

He told his American visitors the clearance of the canal and reconstruction of its war-damaged cities was moving "very quickly and we hope to make the area one of the most peaceful in the world."

Egypt hopes the canal will be ready for international shipping by March but its opening is a political decision that depends on moves toward peace.

Freedom of navigation through the 103-mile-long waterway is guaranteed by the 1888 Constantinople convention.

In the past, Egypt has cited one article of this document—saying Egypt could close the canal for defense of its territory—as its reason for barring Israeli shipping.

"Freedom of navigation through international waterways is one of the provisions of the 1967 UN Security Council resolution, the main framework for any peace settlement in the Middle East."

Among other things, the resolution calls for Israeli withdrawal of forces to lines existing before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. It also calls for secure borders and the independence of every state in the area.

In informal conversation with his visitors, the minister said he did not want to be drawn into questioning on whether there was a possibility that the canal might be open to all shipping as an interim step toward a general peace settlement in exchange for another Israeli withdrawal in Sinai.

Palestinian Liberation Organization that the PLO is the "sole and legitimate" representative of the Palestinian people, including those living in Jordan.

Amman said that should sentiment go against it at the Arab summit conference scheduled for Oct. 26 at Rabat, "this will mean that Jordan has been absolved of its political responsibility and its direct connection with the cause."

"This sounds like an ultimatum

and we cannot accept it," an Egyptian official said. "Otherwise, the Jordanian reaction is understandable and not unexpected."

Egypt said in a joint communiqué with Jordan in July that the Amman government should speak for the Palestinians in its territory and the PLO for all others.

Common Ground Sought

Egyptian officials said that, although "seemingly contradictory" to the July statement, the latest Egyptian position followed both persuasion and pressure alternately used on Jordan and the PLO in an effort to secure "a minimum of common ground between them."

"The officials said they did not expect the latest crisis to undermine or unduly delay the next round of peace talks at Geneva, possibly in December, and said that Egypt was anxious that Jordan remain 'within the Arab fold.'"

"They expressed the hope that Arab summit deliberations and possible pressure by Saudi Arabia's King Faisal on Jordan's King Hussein might keep Jordan from bolting Arab ranks."

Yesterday Field Marshal Ahmad Ismail, the Egyptian War Minister, met in Damascus with the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, the Palestine News Agency said today.

The agency said their discussion concentrated on the present situation in the Arab world in light of the joint Egyptian-Syrian-PLO statement.

Allen Deplores Threat

TEL AVIV, Sept. 23 (AP)—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon expressed the hope today that Jordan would not carry out its threat to leave the forthcoming Geneva peace conference and said the neighboring Arab state was "an important partner in solving the Middle East problem."

Mr. Allon was speaking to newsmen on his departure for the United States as head of Israel's delegation at the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly session.

Kissinger Points to Dangers Of Nationalism, A-Power

(Continued from Page 1)
nations that will be most affected.

The secretary promised that the United States would work closely with the oil-producing nations in their efforts to develop their economies, but he said that a new way had to be found to recycle the funds pouring into these countries.

"The world's financial institutions," he said, "are staggering under the most massive and rapid movements of reserves in history."

"A Greater Role"

The United States, he said, "would welcome a greater role for the oil producers in the management of international economic institutions."

Except for this suggestion, Mr. Kissinger's speech lacked the details that President Ford last week said the secretary would be presenting in world economic proposals.

But the diplomat did announce that the United States would increase the value of its food shipments to needy countries, despite domestic pressures. He did not stress the link between food resources and oil resources, as Mr. Ford did last week.

Mr. Kissinger said that specific programs to meet food shortages would be proposed at the World



CYPRIT PROTEST—Young women in black march toward the UN building in New York in a parade of mourning for the Greek Cypriot victims of the island invasion by Turkey.

Relief Supplies Begin to Arrive in Honduras

(Continued from Page 1)
"who were afraid to move, died in each other's arms."

A men's clothing designer said that when the water started to rise in the middle of the night, he and his wife fled to higher ground.

"File of Rubble"

"My mother did not believe anything more would happen, so she stayed in the house," he said. "When I came back to look for her, she and my four cousins had disappeared and you can see the house—it's just a pile of rubble."

Looters have already cleaned out the main supermarket in Choloma. Farmers in the area are protecting their surviving cows and pigs at gunpoint from rustlers, who were slaughtering stolen livestock and selling the meat to nearby starving countrymen at high prices.

Choloma suffered the heaviest

casualties from the storm because the Choluteca River changed course during the heavy rains, flooding homes along its densely populated banks.

Eroding soil on a nearby mountain combined with the wind and rain to jam the river. The force of the hurricane also tore down a concrete bridge over the river, spreading the debris over everything in its path.

In the neighboring settlement of La Jucosa, residents took refuge in the church, but the flood inundated it, drowning everyone inside, a Choloma survivor said. He said two priests in Choloma survived the torrent, first by taking refuge atop bookcases in the parish house, and later by climbing to the church belfry.

"Everything Needed"

In Miami, the Honduran consul-general, Antonio Valladares, said that there was a need for almost everything along the country's devastated coast.

"We don't have anything," he said. "We need everything, especially medical supplies, antibiotics, fuel to boil water, food and clothing."

A spokesman for the U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of Foreign Disaster Relief said Honduras had not officially requested American aid but that

Russians, Yugoslavs Hold Military Meeting

BELOGRADE, Sept. 23 (UPI)—Gen. Vukobratovic, the Soviet first deputy defense minister and chief of the general staff, today discussed with the Yugoslav chief of staff, Col. Gen. Stano Petrovic, improvement in relations between the two armed forces, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said.

Their talks were held in a "cordial and friendly atmosphere" and covered the further development and improvement of relations between the armed forces of the two countries, Tanjug said.

Mariner-10's Photos Show Cliffs on Mercury

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT)—Mariner-10 completed its second flyby of Mercury yesterday, after transmitting 500 pictures which provide evidence that the planet, in its infancy, shrank enough to rupture its surface in many areas.

In the pictures received during the weekend the resulting scars, or cliffs, presumably formed by such shrinkage, can be seen running for hundreds of miles across the landscape. This is particularly true in the south pole area, which was photographed for the first time.

According to Dr. Bruce Murray of the California Institute of Technology, head of the team responsible for analyzing the television transmissions, an effort will be made to map these scars and see if they form systematic patterns.

In a telephone interview he noted that "thousands of square miles" are crisscrossed by the scars. But, unlike the surfaces of the earth, the moon and Mars, there are no signs of tension, such as rifts or fissures.

Thus, he said, there is now strong support for the suspicion, derived from pictures obtained on Mariner's first encounter with Mercury in March, that the planet has shrunk.

From other evidence it is also estimated that the planet has an iron core constituting about 75 per cent of its total volume. Some believe the shrinkage occurred when this core cooled, although others argue that the surface may still have been too hot then to become imprinted with scars.

Another opinion is that the core changed its crystal structure to a more compact form, shrinking slightly.

Mariner's encounter, in which it came within 30,000 miles of the planet Saturday afternoon, was not as close as the one in March, which passed only 435 miles from the surface. However, the angle of view was different, adding 13 per cent to the previously photographed 25 per cent of the surface.

Out of Total of 5,000

Cypriots Free 538 Captive In Opening Day of Excha

NICOSIA, Sept. 23 (UPI)—Greek and Turkish Cypriots released 538 captives today in the first general exchange of prisoners taken in the war that followed the overthrow of Archbishop Makarios as the island's president.

The releases were to continue for 10 to 12 days until all of the 5,000 prisoners are freed, United Nations officials said.

The 200 Greek Cypriots and 338 Turkish Cypriots involved were driven in buses today to the courtyard of the hotel-rsden Ledra Palace Hotel on the "green line" separating the island's Greek and Turkish Cypriot quarters.

The prisoners came from opposite directions, were checked by the Red Cross, then crossed the line to board different buses.

The general trade was preceded by an exchange of sick and wounded prisoners that was completed Saturday.

Missing Persons Charge

President Glafkos Clerides, the head of the Greek community, said today that after the prisoner exchange the Red Cross would be able to devote all its time to tracing the thousands of persons still missing.

The general exchange agreement was reached Friday in talks between Mr. Clerides and Vice-President Rauf Denktash, the head of the island's Turkish community.

Of the 338 Turkish Cypriots freed today, 48 elected to return

to their homes in controlled southern Cyprus. Red Cross will send them where they want to go.

Of the 200 Greeks released to be returned to their homes in the north, the Turkish forces raided the island July Archbishop Makarios threw.

Discussing the Greek today, Mr. Clerides said spirit is good but that is far from satisfactory.

He said the Turkish were very friendly and him for his efforts to free.

Bodies Reported

NICOSIA, Sept. 23 (UPI)—At least 10 bodies of Greek Cypriots have been found in communal grave behind lines on the southern tip of the island, Cypriot sources said today.

The sources said the bodies were identified by guardsmen and a civil of three. They had been buried by Turkish Aug. 18, the sources said.

They said the bodies by a Greek Cypriot seaman who had crawled Turkish lines.

Makarios Leaves

BELOGRADE, Sept. 23 (UPI)—Archbishop Makarios today, apparent securing guarantees support for his return.

Yugoslav government said talks with President during the archbishop's visit had left open t of backing his return, not viewed here as for restoring Cypriot.

Archbishop Makarios was the third in a t aligned nations that him to Algeria and plans to go to the Assembly session in tomorrow after a st don today.

Whites Rec. To Mozambi

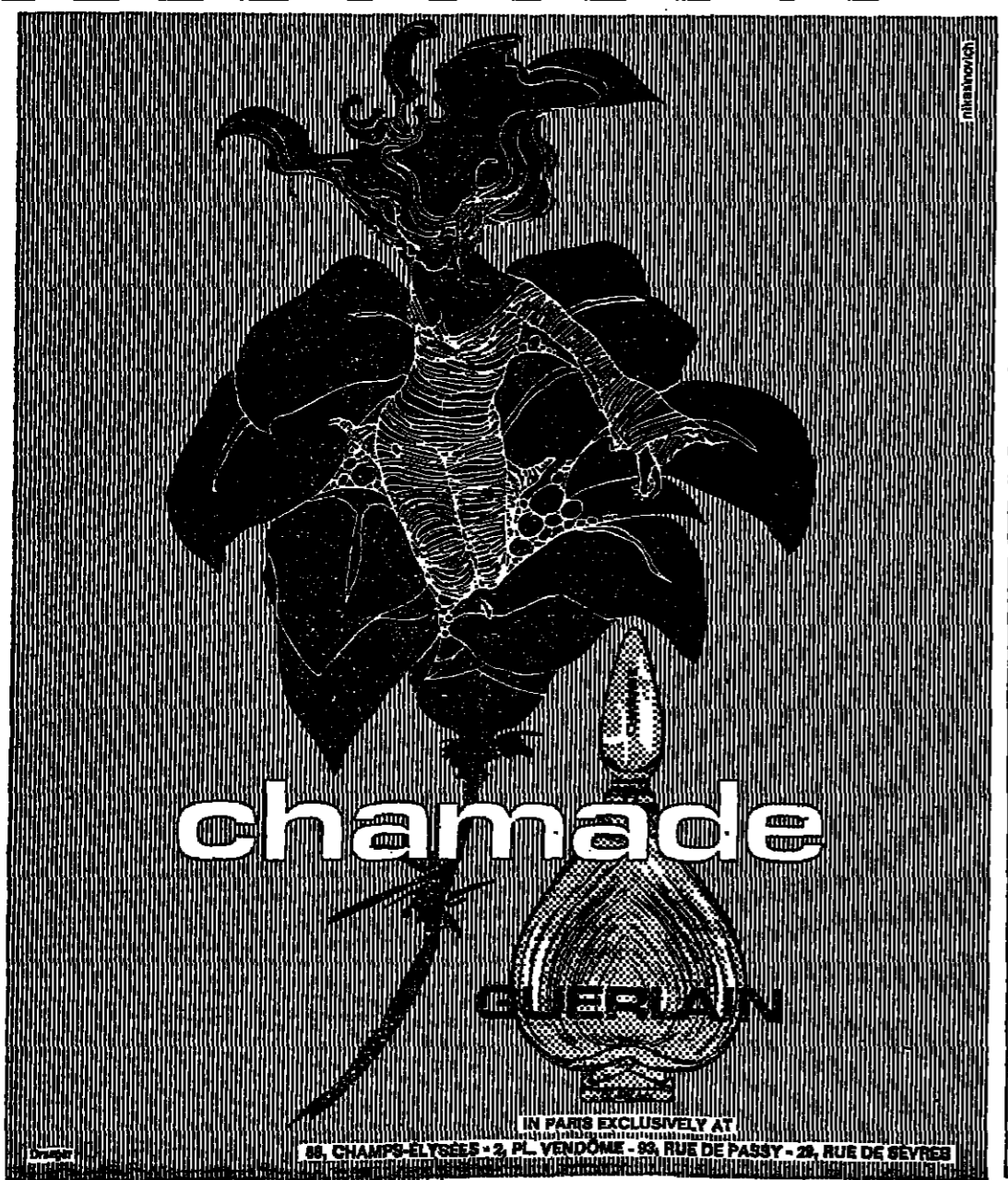
LOURENCO MAR

saubique, Sept. 23 (UPI)—The head of a transitional governmen day to stem the flow settlers leaving the

Joachim Chissano, the government will Mozambique to full i in June, said those had left the couni coming to hide w

no guilt and were n into the wave (of f welcome if they retu in a newspaper inter is a place for every zambique."

Up to 25,000 per cent of the white po estimated to have outbreak of rioting, two weeks ago fa, than 50 persons did hundred were injur



Lebanon Cabinet Plans to Resign

BEIRUT, Sept. 23 (Reuters)—Premier Takiyeddin Solh announced tonight that he will present the resignation of his government to President Suleiman Franjeh Wednesday.

Mr. Solh's government, formed in July, 1973, has been in difficulty since two ministers resigned last week.

The government has been criticized strongly by several political leaders for its handling of Lebanon's security situation as well as domestic issues.

Mercury's south pole, as photographed by Mariner-10 at 53,200 miles from t

Ethiopian Civil Servants Oppose Regi

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 23 (Reu-

ters)—Employees of Ethiopia's Finance Ministry today joined the country's students, teachers and labor unions in voicing opposition to military rule here.

A statement signed by "the Employees Committee of the Ministry of Finance" called for the establishment of a civilian government and rebuffed the country's present rulers for having proclaimed a provisional military government.

The statement, posted on the bulletin board at the main building of Addis Ababa University, also expressed full support for the Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions and the country's radical students. Both have condemned military rule.

It was not clear what proportion of the ministry's staff the committee represented. But it is

the first time that employees of any ministry have come out openly against the military government.

The Provisional Military Council, which deposed Emperor Haile Selassie on Sept. 12, last night announced the formation of a civilian advisory board to draft the country's new constitution and procedures for the election of a new government.

But students on the university campus today dismissed the advisory board as what one student termed "a paper body without any powers." Students said today they stood firmly by their call last week for an immediate end to military administration.

In another development, Gen. Aman Andom, chairman of the military council, arranged to meet the ambassadors of 17 countries here—but failed to turn up.

Diplomatic sources in

Defense Ministry's id eral is also defense and waited there for before a message of f the general arrived b

Prince Ready to

GENEVA, Sept. 23 (UPI)—Crown Prince Mari Asfa Wossen, deputy military leader of the Ethiopian, announced he was willing to go country as head of monarchy.

A statement issued year-old son of Haile pressed his "claim" his beloved kingdom his people as a monarch.

سكنا من الامم

Card Lawyer Nixon Case Under Cloud'

Asked Indictment
Pardon Trip

John M. Crewdson
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Department of Justice is considering a tax fraud case against the government in an indictment of Nixon a month before the lawyer is to inform Richard that he would be pardoned according to well-placed

ver, the magnitude of the nation reportedly was not known to the White House several hours after President's pardon of Nixon was made for any crimes the president might have committed while in office. Crewdson said the investigation of sworn allegations by a client of Mr. Becker that he had participated in the use of tax deductions on his federal income tax return. Denied Allegations Becker has reportedly denied allegations under oath before a grand jury here. Criminal prosecutors, the sources said, told Mr. Ford several days earlier "that Becker was a cloud."

It apparently was not until Sunday, Sept. 23, that Mr. Nixon was pardoned, and the acting U.S. attorney here, reportedly learned Becker's involvement in the investigation. The office of Philip H. Buchen, an attorney who gave an updated report on the investigation. Buchen said in a telephone interview yesterday that he had been asked of the investigation by Mr. Becker until after the pardon was announced, and at the time he was given an assignment there was no "edge" in the White House. The inquiry was continuing, added that Mr. Becker told a Sept. 8 that he had had a "until then that the allegations against him were still under investigation by the Justice Department."

Stennis Assails

Press for Hasty
Criticism

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—John Stennis, D-Miss., says he has been too quick to criticize President Ford. "I barely finished his answers to questions before some columnists, editors and newspapermen sitting him to places with my merry," Stennis said. "I am confused by the press, but also it puts the president at a disadvantage."

Stennis said the public was media should "give this chance. Give him a little while he seeks and searches for himself. Be critical when necessary, but not critical when there is something to say or

Prizes Seen

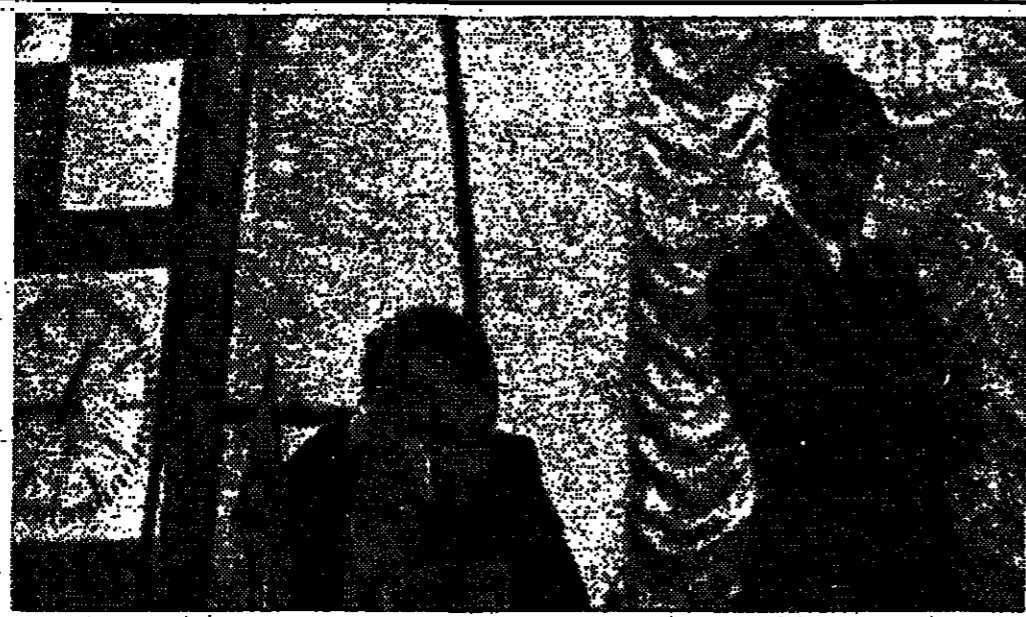
Nixon's Tapes

SAGGO, Sept. 23 (AP).—Albino, the former minority leader in the House Judiciary Committee, said yesterday that he was more "surprised" by the tapes not yet made. Jenner, interviewed on a radio program, said no one was interested in the tapes or copies of the tapes. But there would be new questions for both the public and the committee in the Watergate trial. Jenner said that special prosecution Jaworski has White tapes which the committee received. The tapes were sent after the Supreme Court they were not protected by five privilege, he said.

inger to Start

East Visit Oct. 9

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will begin his Middle East trip Oct. 9 with a visit to senior officials reported trip will last six days and Kissinger expects to be in Jerusalem Oct. 13, officials said. The visit follows a series of five talks with Arab foreign ministers in Washington in August and with Premier Yitzhak Rabin in this month.



Drawn Out

Viktor Korchnoi ponders a move as his opponent, Anatoly Karpov, watches during their match in Moscow to pick a challenger to world chess champion Bobby Fischer. The two Russians played to a draw. Karpov leads the match, 1-0.

UPI

Haldeman, Strachan Appeals Rejected

Judge Favors Court Ruling on Validity of Nixon's Pardon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—A federal district judge said today that "it might be desirable to have at least one trial court" resolve the questions raised by the pardoning of former President Richard Nixon and an agreement over the custody of his White House tapes and documents.

U.S. District Judge Charles Richey made the comment as he deferred all action on attempts to

obtain some Nixon tapes for two Watergate-related civil suits. Meanwhile, two of the six Watergate cover-up defendants today lost appeals to the Supreme Court for a delay in the Watergate cover-up trial, scheduled to begin Oct. 1 before U.S. District Judge John Sirica.

Justice William Brennan Jr. in brief orders giving no reasons, rejected the requests for postponement filed by former White

House aides H. R. Haldeman and Gordon Strachan.

Burger Hospitalized

The requests were referred to Justice Brennan by Chief Justice Warren Burger, who is hospitalized with injuries suffered in a playful accident.

Justice Brennan acted within a few hours of the filing of the requests, which were submitted to the court this morning.

In Judge Richey's court, he deferred "everything in this case" until the jury is sequestered in the Watergate cover-up trial. "I'm not going to be a party to anything that will interfere with the proceedings before Judge Sirica," Judge Richey said.

James McCord Jr., one of the convicted Watergate burglars, asked Judge Richey last week to declare that President's pardon of Mr. Nixon was illegal and that the government had no right to agree to give the former president control over his White House tapes.

Judge Richey dismissed McCord's petition on technical grounds Friday but said in court today that "the questions raised in that suit are very substantial." McCord filed a new petition today but the judge had not seen it when he made his comment.

"It might be desirable to have at least one trial court resolve whatever questions are extant with respect to the validity of the agreement and with respect to the validity of the pardon," Judge Richey added.

Ankara Aide Sees U.S. Arms Halt As Ineffective

ISTANBUL, Sept. 23 (UPI).—A cabinet minister said today that Turkey can find alternative sources of military aid if the United States stops providing it. "We are not particularly alarmed over this decision," Finance Minister Denis Baykal said about Thursday's U.S. Senate vote to end military aid to Turkey because it used American weapons to invade Cyprus.

He also said the agency played a vital role in Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Middle East negotiations. "Peace arrangements might have broken down but because of our intelligence, negotiations saved the situation."

Ford Has Breakfast At Mansfield's Home

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—President Ford held an early-morning breakfast meeting with the Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, and three other senators at the Mansfield home today. The President went by motorcade from the White House to Sen. Mansfield's home in northwest Washington. Also attending the breakfast were Charles Mathias, R-Md., Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., and Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii.

Lightning Hits Church

ROME, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—Lightning struck the iron cross atop the Church of Santa Maria in Montesanto in the Piazza del Popolo Saturday and sent it crashing to the ground, together with several blocks of stone. No one was in the vicinity at the time.

Argentine Kills The Wrong Man

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 23 (AP).—A retired policeman shouting "Treason, treason!" tried to shoot the new rector of Buenos Aires University today, but missed, killing another man and wounding two policemen instead, police sources said.

The assailant, Hector Escheveria, was then shot to death by police and bodyguards. The attack occurred in the town of Villaguay, 250 miles northwest of Buenos Aires. The rector, Eduardo Ottagiano, was talking with the owner of the hotel where he was staying when the assailant burst in and opened fire, killing the hotel owner and injuring two policemen who rushed to the scene.

More MIRVs, New Super-ICBM U.S. Weighs 2 Missile-Force Improvements

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (WP).—Expansion of the planned U.S. force of Minuteman-3 missiles and development of a missile that could be fired from planes, truck-like mobile launchers or underground silos are said to be favored by elements in the Pentagon and the White House.

Such weapons, if approved by the President, undoubtedly would have an important impact on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, which the Soviet Union and the United States have just reopened. They could serve as U.S. "bar-gaining chips" to counteract multiple-warhead missiles, known as MIRVs, that the Russians are developing.

The United States will have its long-planned force of 500 Minuteman-3 MIRV missiles deployed in underground silos by next summer. The new plan would increase that force to 500 Minuteman-3s.

Force Limits But, under the interim SALT accord of May, 1972, which forbids either side to increase the total of its missiles, the United States will be required to phase out of its 1,000-missile arsenal a number of older missiles equal to the Minuteman-3 total.

Some Air Force specialists are said to oppose increasing the planned force of Minuteman-3s, because it would require a greater compensatory reduction in the number of older missiles—Minuteman-2s—which carry only one atomic warhead, but a bigger atomic punch. These specialists call the Minuteman-3's greater impact power necessary for precision against well-protected targets.

Sources say that some Air Force experts believe it is possible to develop a single type of missile that could be used in big transport planes, in silos or on

mobile ground launchers. Such missiles would, according to the sources, deliver to a target two or three times the destructive power of a Minuteman, while weighing only 50 per cent more than the Minuteman.

Warning Is Seen

The design appears to be clearly intended as a warning to the Russians, who also are developing missiles much larger than the Minuteman, that the United States will follow suit if necessary.

The Pentagon and White House elements favoring the two new

arms plans are said to support both projects' inclusion in the fiscal 1976 Defense Department budget, to be submitted to Congress in January.

The current budget contains about \$25 million to keep missile-production facilities, which had been scheduled earlier to shut down this year, in condition for turning out new missiles. In addition to funds for 50 extra Minuteman-3s, the White House and Pentagon elements are said to want a \$200-million allocation for development of the larger, all-purpose missile.

U.S. House Passes Arms Bill For a Record \$82.6 Billion

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).

—The House passed a record \$82.6-billion defense appropriation bill today and sent it to the Senate for final congressional approval expected later in the week.

The vote was 293 to 59.

It was the biggest single appropriation bill ever put before Congress even after a \$4.4-billion cut.

The House action headed a

Tax-Data Access Curbed by Ford

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).

—President Ford has ordered a sharp curtailment in White House officials' access to federal tax returns.

In an executive order issued Friday, Mr. Ford said that only he can authorize a tax return's disclosure to a member of his staff, and that he must designate in writing the aide permitted to see the return.

In an obvious reference to allegations that former President Richard Nixon's administration abused the tax system for political purposes, Mr. Ford's deputy press secretary, John Hushen, told newsmen: "I think he's seen what's happened in the past and wants to make sure it doesn't happen in the future as long as he is President."

Meredith Wins Election Ruling

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 23 (AP).

—A judge criticized civil rights figure James Meredith today but ruled that Mr. Meredith must be allowed to run as an independent in the November congressional elections.

Judge Francis Bowling, in ruling in Mr. Meredith's favor in a suit filed against the State Election Commission, said Mr. Meredith's actions since a hearing Thursday "border on being in contempt of court." The statement was an apparent reference to Mr. Meredith's 50-mile walk to promote voter registration.

Italian Police Seize 10 Homemade Bombs

LA SPEZIA, Italy, Sept. 23 (UPI).—Police have found a suitcase containing 10 homemade bombs in the baggage room of the train station here.

The explosives were discovered last night and a man described as an extreme rightist has been detained for questioning, police said.

Inflation Effect

When House-Senate conferees agreed to the \$82.6-billion compromise last week, Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., said the cuts should have an important effect on reducing inflation.

The cuts included \$900 million from requested military aid for South Vietnam, down to \$700 million from \$1.6 billion.

The \$5-billion, five-year health bill provides federal aid for programs to produce more doctors, nurses and other professionals, including scholarships that must be repaid with service in rural and inner-city areas.

Republicans on the Senate committee that produced the bill said such required service violates the principle of private enterprise. They vowed to try to cut out the requirement and reduce the \$5 billion.

Later in the week, the Senate is scheduled to act on a \$2.5-billion foreign aid authorization that would phase out U.S. aid to Korea and provide Middle East aid.

It includes \$550 million for Israel, \$250 million for Egypt and a \$150-million special fund from which the administration has said some aid might come for Syria.

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Sen. Kennedy Bows Out

Sen. Edward Kennedy bowed out of the presidential race of the centennial year with grace and wisdom. Despite his ability to strike sparks from an otherwise disillusioned electorate, there can be no doubt but that his candidacy in 1976 against whomever the Republicans chose would be converted into a squalid confrontation between Chappaquiddick and Watergate, and constitute a very real strain upon the already staggering political morale of the American people.

The senator had his personal reasons for this step; they were, according to his own statement, the deciding factor. Illness within his immediate family; the responsibilities he has shouldered for the children of his murdered brothers, form an Atridean burden which a contest for the presidency—especially one in which his own private life would be under such remorseless scrutiny—would complicate beyond the endurance of most men.

Sen. Kennedy's decision of course, throws the Democratic race wide open. He was the most prominent contender in the polls, even though the politicians worried about the impact of Chappaquiddick, both the events of that tragedy as they are known and the unanswered questions it left behind. Indeed, his potential opponents in the presidential primaries felt that they were inhibited from open campaigning by the looming presence in the wings of the third of the Kennedy brothers to dominate Democratic politics.

Now, with his "firm, final and unconditional" withdrawal from the 1976 race, and his clear assertion that he believed this to take him out of direct concernment in presidential choices "for any foreseeable future," the way is clear for every Democrat who aspires to the White House to make the effort.

Not that Mr. Kennedy's influence will be absent from the party, or the nation. He will seek re-election to the Senate in 1976, and his authority there will probably be strengthened, rather than diminished, by yesterday's announcement in Boston. He has demonstrated that he can hold the support of his state, Massachusetts, despite Chappaquiddick, and he has also begun to win increasing support for the concrete measures he has proposed as national policy. This cannot fail to increase his leverage with respect to Democratic positions and personalities, even though it may never be concentrated into presidential power.

Perhaps the senator can take comfort from another who sat in the Senate, representing his state, a man who failed to win to the presidency but who left his mark on American destiny notwithstanding. That was Daniel Webster, and if Edward Kennedy never reaches the oratorical heights, and never attains the place in history won by the great advocate, he can still recognize that the presidency is not the only, even though it is the highest, goal of American political striving.

Subsidizing the Ex-President

Even without the premature pardon and the deal on the presidential tapes and papers, President Ford's request for \$350,000 to subsidize former President Nixon through this fiscal year would put the public's patience to a cruel test. Congressional mail and sentiment are running heavily against such generosity toward a man who resigned the presidency in disgrace in order to avoid being removed. Members of Congress can do little about the pardon except complain. Working out a more responsible arrangement for preservation of the papers and tapes may take some time. But, the subsidies for Mr. Nixon can be dealt with at once—and a House Appropriations Subcommittee has gotten off to a good start by voting the other day to slash the \$350,000 request to \$398,000. A Democratic move to cut \$200,000 more was beaten by a single vote, and further cuts will undoubtedly be attempted on the House floor and in the Senate.

Under the presidential transition act, Mr. Nixon is eligible for some public aid and staff support during his first six months in private life. Under the Former Presidents Act, he is also entitled to a \$60,000 pension and \$96,000 for staff every year for the rest of his life. But the Ford administration's requests go far beyond such simple sums and, in fact, seem designed not so much to ease Mr. Nixon's transition into private status as to enable him to perpetuate the imperial style which he enjoyed while president. Thus the administration originally asked for \$40,000, later trimmed to \$25,000, for travel for Mr. Nixon and his family and staff—without revealing where they plan to go. The \$850,000 also included \$72,000 for telephone services, \$26,000 for miscellaneous, and

\$172,000 for office supplies—presumably for the San Clemente office which has already been so well equipped at the public's expense.

In addition to rejecting much of that largesse, the House subcommittee refused to grant \$110,000 which the administration wants to build and guard a vault for the papers and tapes of the Nixon presidency. As the panel concluded, it would be very wrong to go ahead with any aspect of the transfer of these records to San Clemente until new policies have been set to assure that all materials will be preserved and that the special prosecutor and others will have access as appropriate.

Congress may be doing what it can to keep the Nixon subsidies within reasonable bounds. But President Ford is also giving his predecessor some help which the Congress apparently can't cut. About 25 members of Mr. Nixon's personal staff—including Ronald Ziegler, Rose Mary Woods, a speechwriter, a maid, a valet and three military drivers—are still on the payroll of the White House and various agencies. Such detailing of federal employees to a former president is legal under the transition act for up to six months. So Mr. Ziegler could stay on the White House payroll until Feb. 9, 1975.

Congress should not begrudge the former president the modest staff support he needs to answer mail. But neither should the public be required to underwrite a large establishment for Mr. Nixon and his family. The point of public help is to ease Mr. Nixon's transition to private life. The idea is not to perpetuate the standard of living to which Mr. Nixon became accustomed while he was abusing the powers of the presidency. THE WASHINGTON POST.

Second Poll in Britain

Britain is entering its second election campaign of 1974 facing its worst economic crisis since World War II. Yet the electorate is either so apathetic or so dubious that new elections will produce a government capable of governing effectively that Prime Minister Harold Wilson almost apologized in announcing Oct. 10 as polling day. Although the Labor, Conservative and Liberal parties concur on the dimensions of the crisis, particularly on the perils of an inflation that approaches an annual rate of 20 per cent, none of the three offers anything very new for resolving it.

Mr. Wilson's Labor party, seeking the House of Commons majority that eluded it in February, will campaign as the government that settled the coal miners' strike, ended the three-day week brought on by the energy shortage, and got the country back to work. In a nation weary of industrial strife, Labor's biggest asset is the so-called "social contract" in which the unions promise restraint in wage demands to aid the fight against inflation.

Voters may, however, be highly skeptical about this strictly voluntary arrangement with union leaders who have rarely practiced wage restraint in the past. The voters also know that if Labor wins a substantial majority, Mr. Wilson will come under heavy pressure from his left wing to proceed with extensive nationalization of industry—a move likely to be as unpopular as it is irrelevant to Britain's economic problems.

Edward Heath carries into the campaign the handicap of having been the Conservative prime minister who decreed the three-day week after failing to head off disastrous strikes. He has scrapped his ineffective Industrial Relations Act, repealed by Labor, and the Tories now seek cooperation rather than confrontation with the unions. But Mr. Heath's record on inflation was no better than that of the three Wilson governments of the last 10 years.

It has long seemed evident that a majority of Britons would prefer the kind of government denied them by existing party structures: one that shunned extremes of right and left but embraced a wide middle-road spectrum of progressive Tories, right-wing Laborites and Liberals. This sentiment helped the Liberals in February poll six million votes—nearly 20 per cent of the total—while winning only 14 Commons seats.

The only feasible path to a share of power for this party that commands the support of nearly one in five voters seems to be that of a coalition government in a situation where neither Labor nor the Tories has a majority. Labor has emphatically rejected coalition, but the Tories have kept the door ajar. The most fascinating—and perhaps most important—question about this election may well be whether it turns Britain toward a coalition government for the first time since World War II.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

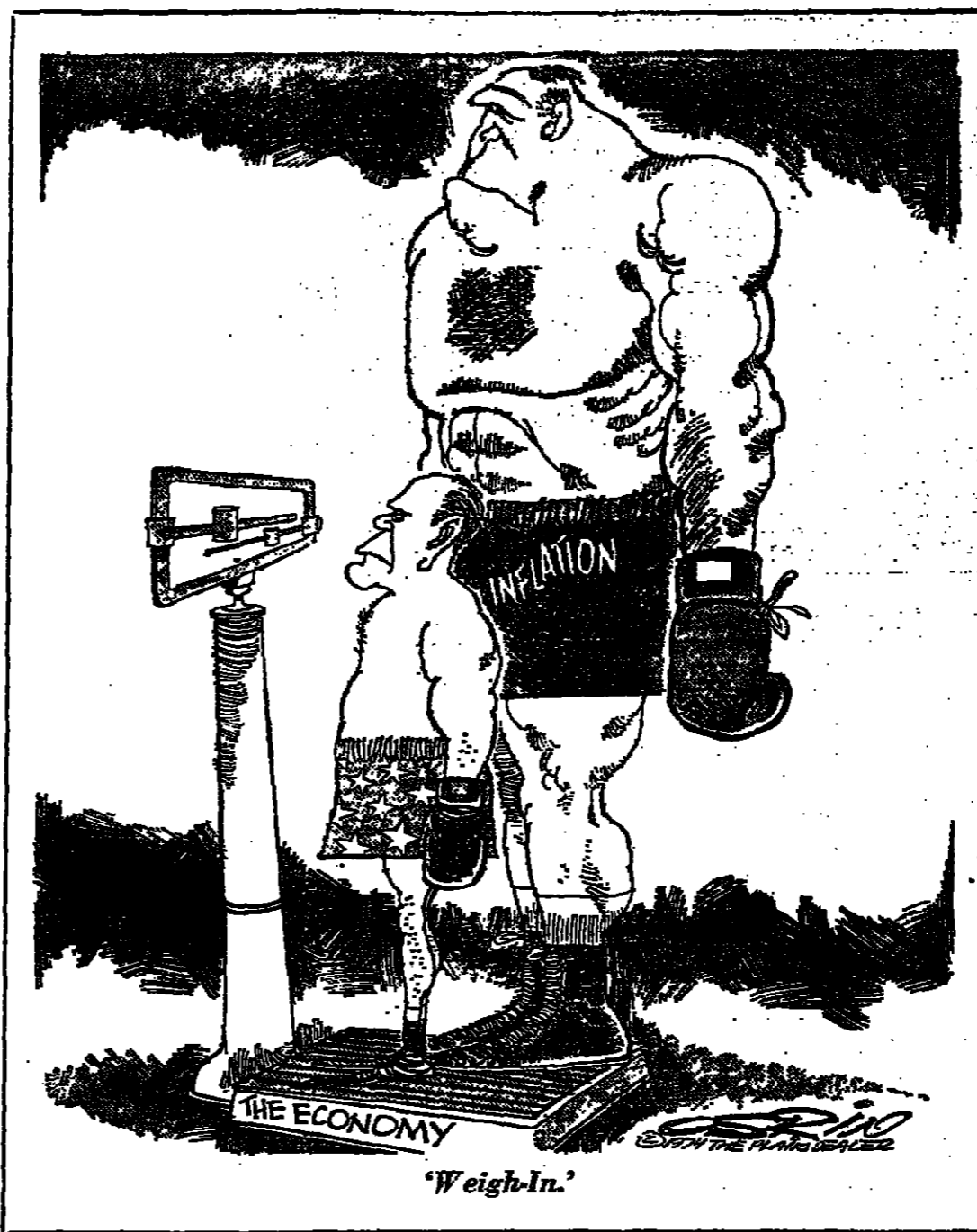
September 24, 1899

NEW YORK—A new and very important controversy is raging in the medical and legal fields that touches or will touch every person reading these lines, one day or another, sooner or later. A judge of the Connecticut Supreme Court and a professor at Yale Law School have in effect said that a patient who has been ravaged by old age or an incurable disease, should be allowed to expire and not be kept alive, with no hope, by science.

Fifty Years Ago

September 24, 1924

LONDON—Winston Churchill, having started his stormy political career as a Tory, is now returning to the faith of his youth. He was adopted last night by the Conservatives of the West Essex division as their candidate for the next election in place of Sir Leonard Lytton, who is retiring. He will stand as a Constitutional and anti-Socialist candidate. He has lost the last three times he stood for Parliament, each time on a different ticket.



Some Self-Inflicted U.S. Wounds

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The disclosures of covert CIA operations in Chile raise questions on two distinct levels: Was the particular activity against the Allende government justified? In general, is it wise for the United States to intervene surreptitiously in the internal politics of other countries? Covert action by the CIA has caused so much embarrassment to this country in recent years that only a serious threat to U.S. national security could begin to justify it. In those terms, putting aside all concern about American values and international proprieties, the intervention in Chile was plainly a mistake.

The Allende government, whatever its faults, did not threaten anything of ours except the property of American businesses—which it had support from all Chilean parties in expropriating. Moreover, economic disaster was overtaking Allende in any case. By becoming involved directly with the elements that brought him down, the United States unnecessarily made itself accessory to a bloody coup and a particularly cruel repression thereafter.

Cynical Contempt

The argument offered by Secretary Kissinger for the operations in Chile must set some kind of record in cynical contempt for his listeners' intelligence. It is that the CIA was only defending freedom by giving money to the opposition press and parties.

There is no evidence that Kissinger has ever shed a tear for freedom of the press—or done anything about the brutal repression of freedoms by a dozen right-wing tyrannies. The image Kissinger has given this country is that of a friend of the Greek colonels. Now he is advising President Ford to visit South Korea, where the feeblest criticism of government may bring a death sentence.

Chile itself is a complete answer to the notion that the U.S. interest in intervening was liberty. The military regime that rules it now is one of the most repressive governments in the world. A recent report by the International Commission of Jurists, confirming other studies, said torture was in substantial use, including "electro-

shock, burning with acid or cigarettes, extraction of nails, crushing of testicles, sexual assaults, hanging..." That is the regime that the U.S. rushed to support, after the coup, by resuming various forms of aid.

The argument that we were only protecting the opposition press and parties in Chile is also unpersuasive because it is untrue. As Seymour Hersh of The New York Times has brought out, most of the millions spent by the CIA in 1972 and 1973 went for support of striking truckers, shopkeepers and others whose activities played a significant part in bringing Allende down.

Official Lies

Official lies are a problem of covert activity in general. They inevitably become necessary. And then, again and again in the United States, they are exposed, adding to the weight of public disbelief that has increasingly burdened American policy-makers.

Concern about the credibility of U.S. foreign policy is one strong reason for giving up the practice of covert CIA operations. This case was made definitively just a year ago, in the magazine Foreign Affairs, by Nicholas Katzenbach, former undersecretary of state and attorney general.

"Our foreign policy must be based on policy and factual premises which are accepted by the overwhelming majority of the American people," Katzenbach wrote. As one step toward re-establishing credibility, he said, "We should abandon publicly all overt operations designed to influence political results in foreign countries. We should confine our covert activities overseas to the gathering of intelligence information."

Pragmatic

Katzenbach was not making a moral, but a pragmatic, argument that American covert operations were harming us more than they were helping. Even the current CIA director, William Colby, recently took a very limited view of their utility, saying that it was "legitimate" to consider abandoning them and that there would be no great impact on our security. But there are questions of

values, too. Does the United States want to proclaim to the world that covert political intervention abroad is a regular part of our national philosophy? President Ford came close to doing so, the other day, when he said that everyone does it—only the Communists spend more than we do. Are we really no different? We may not always live up to what we say, but do we want to set our standards so low?

Those like Kissinger who say that morality must give way to effectiveness in these matters really favor covert operations—and secrecy in general—because they are more convenient. It is easier to have a confidential chat with Bill Fulbright or John Stennis than to justify a policy in public. But in the long run it is more dangerous. The habit of dirty tricks abroad can slip into corrupting illegality at home. That, at least, we should have learned from Watergate.

Defusing the Presidency

By Barbara W. Tuchman

COS COB, Conn.—The American presidency has become a greater risk than it is worth. The time has come to seriously consider the substitution of cabinet government or some form of shared executive power.

There is no use continually repeating that the form arranged by the Framers of the Constitution must serve forever unchanged. Monarchy too was once considered immutable and even divinely established, but it had to give way under changed conditions. The conditions of American executive power today, commanding agencies, techniques and instruments unimaginable in the eighteenth century, no more resemble the conditions familiar to Jefferson and Madison than they do those under Hammurabi.

The Framers may have been most intelligent and far-sighted political men ever to operate at one time in our history, but they could not foresee the decline of the Congress. In too willing subservience it confirmed as vice-president an appointee of an already discredited president and will doubtless do so again in the case of Nelson Rockefeller. The executive will then consist of an appointee and his appointees, which is not what the Framers designed. The checks and balances they devised are out of balance.

Euphoric Moment

For one brief euphoric moment when the House Judiciary Committee functioned, it seemed the system might have revived, but when the House failed to carry through a vote on impeachment and the Senate said nothing, the self-emancipation was completed. If lost virginity cannot be restored neither can lost vitality. I do not think the trend is toward righting the balance.

The presidency has gained too great a head; it has bewitched the occupant, the press and the public. While this process has been apparent from John F. Kennedy on, it took the strange transformation of good old open opposition Gerald Ford to make it clear that the villain is not the man but the office.

Hardly had he settled in the ambience of the White House than he began to talk like Louis XIV and behave like Richard Nixon. If there was one

VIENNA—A unique international experiment, housed in what was once an Austrian emperor's castle outside Vienna, has brought together the scientists of East and West in an attempt to work out rational solutions for the world's problems. The 70 scientists in residence at Schloss Laxenburg come from 14 countries, but the biggest contingents are from the United States (17) and the Soviet Union (13).

The energy crisis in the West is considered by some Soviet politicians as a boon for the East, but here the scientists' only concern is how to deal with the energy problem in a worldwide setting. In the future rather than in the present. The comparatively backward state of the Soviet Union's computer industry is seen by some in the West as the means of extracting political advantage in exchange for advanced technology. But here the head of the computer project is a Russian, planning an international computer network which could make it possible for groups of scientists in different countries to work together on the same problems.

Nine Projects

The urban project, under a Catalan, seeks the best way to manage the growth of cities, now a problem in both East and West. It tries to relate the tasks to commonly accepted goals, the mere listing of which presents a catalogue of the world's major problems: "Economic growth and development, social mobility and opportunity, equity and justice, environmental quality." There is the industrial project, the ecology and environment project, the biology and medical project—nine projects in all, seemingly separate but closely interrelated, dependent on each other for information, for stimulation, for questions as well as for answers.

All these problems are certainly studied elsewhere, but here at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) they have been brought together under one roof to be viewed as one, regardless of national frontiers. After five years of delicate negotiation between Washington and Moscow, with the participation of other countries, the institute's charter was signed two years ago.

It acknowledged that the development of industry, science and technology now poses increasingly complex problems for modern societies. It was therefore necessary to improve the methods of analysis in order to predict and to manage the social and other repercussions of such development, which, "if wisely directed, can benefit all mankind."

The chairman of the IIASA council, Jeremias Gvishiani—a son-in-law of Premier Kossygin and the leading Soviet science politician—in his own right—has repeatedly urged the use of systems analysis to solve some of

the problems faced by the Union. More orthodox have been deeply suspicious of this "Western" science, gradually being accepted as a useful tool of organizational management. Gvishiani argues the resources now needed: systems analysis for the of many problems and means of any single one.

A Rational Approach

The director of IIASA, Howard Pattee, of Harvard systems analysis, is as unique, but as a rational approach to the resolution of problems. As practiced it is a framework of designed to help decision of all countries to the destruction—or the best—action. It combines all tools, from management to information theory, to benefit analysis to decision theory, from research to organizations. The long words and the concepts which have to be described what IIASA ought not to be allowed is the utterly simple and personal commitment of its a better world, to what yet become one world. But discuss it in these because this would bring it into the realm of argument, of divisive. They are content to let the politicians fashion the the politicians to use problems of the world unmanageable.

But for IIASA to come to this would be a disaster, while in fact Laxenburg is a radiant place. IIASA identifies for the problems which the world to face long before the vision of the future, a student will indicate nations—not one solution, options, and the trade between them, so that decisions could see the h will as the costs of it they make—and the per- inaction.

IIASA is an optimistic because, even after it spent there looking various projects, it is a vision of the future, a student will indicate nations—not one solution, options, and the trade between them, so that decisions could see the h will as the costs of it they make—and the per- inaction. IIASA is an optimistic because, even after it spent there looking various projects, it is a vision of the future, a student will indicate nations—not one solution, options, and the trade between them, so that decisions could see the h will as the costs of it they make—and the per- inaction.

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Overplayed

But Mr. Ford is not alone responsible. The press overplayed him as it overplayed John Kennedy and the absurd pretensions of Camelot. The New York Times published Mr. Ford's picture 12 times on the front page

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers must request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

سكاي ان الامل

Election Campaign Opens in Britain In Low-Key Style

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Sept. 23 (NYT).—Britain's election campaign opened today in a low-key featuring muted appeals by politicians and an evident lack of enthusiasm by the public.

In the first of their daily press conferences before the vote Oct. 10, the party leaders acknowledged Britain's economic crisis in subdued and calm styles that may well be difficult to maintain in coming days. Each sought to portray himself as a moderate man who understood the public's distaste for extremism.

It was all in sharp contrast to the first days of the election seven months ago, when the British voted inconclusively and gave neither major party an overall majority in the House of Commons. At that time, most of industry was on a three-day week, the miners were on strike and emotions were heated.

General Bewilderment

This time, there is general bewilderment over why the electorate has to go through all the historic again to seem and little understanding of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's explanation that his Labor party needs a strong majority to deal with the nation's problems. There are already fears among the experts of an extremely low turnout and another inconclusive result.

[Speaking at the Labor party's first daily campaign news conference, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey said that inflation which had been rising at a 19-per cent annual rate in the last few months of the former Conservative party government is now at 2.4 per cent a year, Associated Press reported.]

Edward Heath, the Conservative party leader who was ousted as prime minister in the February voting, embraced the most marked change in style today. In the first election this year, he stood before reporters, denounced the miners and demanded to know "who rules Britain"—the unions or the government.

Today, he sat throughout the press conference, talked of the need for obtaining a national consensus to deal with inflation and other problems, pledged to consult widely on all policies and said that his party deliberately avoided controversial issues in its election manifesto in the search for consensus politics. He expressed confidence that the Tories could cooperate with the unions.

His manner, however, prompted a reporter to ask Mr. Heath why he was so reserved. "You would never know an election was on," the reporter said.

'Put Britain First'

Mr. Heath, who was sitting in front of his party's slogan, "Put Britain First," said he thought his audience preferred quiet and intimate conversation.

Across the street, Mr. Wilson appealed for a strong working majority in Parliament, and dismissed the resignation from the Labor party of Lord Chalfont.

Mr. Wilson said that he did not realize that Lord Chalfont, who served in the Labor government of 1964 to 1970, was a member of the Labor party.

Moderate Views

The resignation of Lord Chalfont, was viewed by Mr. Heath as showing that "those holding moderate views were having greater and greater difficulty in exerting any influence within the Labor party." Jeremy Thorpe, the leader of the Liberal party, took the same view.



Harold Wilson



Edward Heath

A crucial question in the election is whether the Liberals will maintain the strength they demonstrated in the February voting, when they captured nearly 30 per cent of the vote and 14 seats in the 635-seat Parliament. The switch to the Liberals and other small parties last time contributed to the indecisive outcome and the first minority government here in 45 years.

The relatively restrained approaches by the leaders so far reflects their feeling that the British public wants a middle course in government and rejection of extremes on the left and right. Mr. Heath's emphasis on national consensus, for example, is thus designed to attract those who voted for the Liberals in February to protest the stridency and tension that followed the coal miners' strike and last winter's industrial chaos.

[Uncertainty about the election and the nation's continuing economic difficulties drove prices on the London Stock Exchange down to their lowest level in 15 years, the Associated Press reported. The Financial Times industrial index slumped to 190.1, down 7.9 points from Friday.]

[Brokers blamed persistent fears of a cash shortage in industry and option polls that gave the Labor party as probable winner of the election. The party has alarmed industry with plans for widespread nationalization.]

Soviet Dissident Historian Criticizes Volume 2 of 'Gulag'

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (WP).—Roy Medvedev, the dissident historian who is known in the West for his major, unofficial study of Stalinism, has written a sharply critical review of the second volume of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag Archipelago."

The book, Mr. Medvedev writes in a lengthy unpublished essay made available to Western correspondents, contains reasoning that is "much too narrow and flat."

Mr. Medvedev, who warmly praised the first volume of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's epic history of Soviet prison camps, does say that this volume too deserves "the highest regard" because of its "thorough artistic interpretation based on actual facts." But then he proceeds to attack the author on a number of points of logic and ideology.

In two of the main points of dispute, Mr. Medvedev says that Mr. Solzhenitsyn discusses the purpose of leading Communists by Stalin in 1937 and 1938 with unwarranted "satisfaction and even malice." And he strongly departs from Mr. Solzhenitsyn's view that religion is vital to humanism. That position, he writes, "sounds groundless and arrogant."

"Bitterness, worthy of regret," Mr. Medvedev writes, "leads Mr. Solzhenitsyn to that very im-

Medvedev Questions Solzhenitsyn's Reasoning

Soviet Dissident Historian Criticizes Volume 2 of 'Gulag'

passion and inflexibility" in thought for which he blames Marxism. Since his exile last winter, Mr. Solzhenitsyn's strongly nationalistic, anti-Marxist and religious positions have been the subject of intense debate among Soviet intellectuals here and abroad. Many who admire the author's courage and talent are turning away from his politics. Mr. Medvedev, who writes that "Solzhenitsyn can't understand

that only Socialist convictions can be the basis of truly humanitarian morality," is apparently one of these.

The second volume of "Gulag" was published in Russian by the YMCA Press in Paris in June. The book concentrates on the conditions in Soviet prison camps between 1918-1956, whereas the first volume focuses primarily on arrests and interrogations.

In assessing Mr. Solzhenitsyn's position on the purge of Communist leaders by Stalin, Mr. Medvedev says, "It is a profound moral error to think that Stalin's reprisal against basic cadres of the Communist party and the Soviet state was... a triumph of some historic justice. No, the death of these people became a prologue to even more terrible injustices—not only concerning the party but the whole people of our country."

Moreover, Mr. Medvedev writes, in a singular swipe at Mr. Solzhenitsyn's literary stature, "The best Russian writers never allowed themselves to leer at the dead."

Later, Mr. Medvedev discusses Mr. Solzhenitsyn's "spiritual transformation" while in prison camp and his renewed belief in God "Solzhenitsyn." Mr. Medvedev observes, "doesn't find it possible for unreligious people to tell good from evil."

"Identifying Stalinism and Socialism (together)," Mr. Solzhenitsyn naturally can't understand people for whom the tragedy which they suffered can become an incentive for, or reinforcement of, the struggle for social justice.

"It is possible," Mr. Medvedev continues, "to distort and turn against man and mankind not only Socialist theory but also the ideas of religion. History gives enough examples of that."

But despite all the shortcomings of the second volume of "Gulag," Mr. Medvedev says that no one can "belittle its artistic and social significance. [It] can be compared to nothing in our literature about prison camps."

The Soviet authorities have denounced "Gulag" in all respects, but in recent months, at least, have begun to ignore Mr. Solzhenitsyn rather than vilify him as they did when he lived here.

The purchase of \$248.9 million worth of cars and trucks, many of them American, was a complex Cuban gesture. It made the point that Cuba was in the market for finished consumer goods from American countries and did not object, on ideological grounds, to U.S.-designed products.

The point was not lost on United Auto Workers Union officials in the United States, who suggested that American plants should be freed to satisfy Cuban needs. Could they? And would the Cubans let them?

"We buy from the whole world," Mr. Gonzalez said. "We'll buy wherever we find quality and good prices."

Major Argentine Sales Pierce 10-Year-Old Blockade of Cuba

By Joseph Novitski

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 23 (NYT).—Argentina has closed deals worth \$87.3 million in the 13 months since it decided to ignore the U.S.-inspired economic blockade of Cuba.

When the Organization of American States voted in Washington Friday to reconsider the economic blockade it had imposed in 1964, Argentine industries, including three subsidiaries of American automobile firms, had already felt the benefits of trade with Cuba. Since Argentina extended a credit line of \$1.3 billion to Cuba last year, they have contracted to sell 24,100 cars, 14,000 trucks, locomotives and railroad rolling stock, ships, food processing plants and irrigation equipment to Cuba.

The United States, as well as Argentina, voted for reconsideration of the blockade, which followed a hemisphere-wide decision made when Fidel Castro was actively trying to export his model of socialist revolution to the rest of Latin America. Latin diplomats have predicted that the blockade will be formally lifted at a meeting of OAS foreign ministers in November in Quito, Ecuador.

Preparing for Tourism
Cuban purchases in Argentina seem to reflect a large-scale effort to pitch up living conditions on the island, after 15 years of revolution, and to implant while industries there. Negotiations now under way here have also revealed that Cuba is preparing for tourism on a large scale.

Cuban trade with Argentina, according to Evelio Gonzalez, chief of the Cuban commercial mission here, is part of the Cuban development plan through 1980. Russia, under the terms of a 25-year, interest-free loan, is providing the machines and technology for mining and heavy industry. But there is room for other suppliers.

"We are in the market for complete plants for a total of billions of dollars," Mr. Gonzalez said during an interview.

The mission has contracted to buy six Argentine poultry processing plants, seven grain processing and storage complexes, an industrial bakery and a meat packing plant. It is still in the market for cement plants, brick

Jaya Wadiyar, 55, An Ex-Maharaja, Dies in Bangalore

BANGALORE, India, Sept. 23 (AP).—Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, 55, one of the wealthiest and most colorful of India's maharajas, died today in his palace at Bangalore.

Doctors said the Sanskrit scholar, philosopher and connoisseur of art succumbed to bronchial pneumonia and cardiac failure.

Although a commoner since the government abolished the princely class in 1971, Mr. Wadiyar was still cherished by his former subjects as a maharaja. The police had difficulty holding back thousands of persons who rushed to the palace on learning of his death, hoping to get a glimpse of his body before it was taken to his main palace at Mysore, 80 miles away, for cremation.

A bugler, sounded taps and the police presented arms as the body was removed to a limousine for the final journey.

Allen Jackson Greenough
NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT).—Allen Jackson Greenough, 69, a lifelong railroadman who presided over the Pennsylvania Railroad in its final years, died Saturday of cancer at St. Luke's Hospital.

V. German TV Battles to Keep Sneak Ads Off Sports Shows

By Craig R. Whitney

ADN, West Germany, Sept. 23 (NYT).—The soccer players in cent game between Hamburg Frankfurt took to the field jerseys with advertisements Remington shavers and Cam- the Italian aperitif.

These "sneak advertisements" are a means of getting around strict West German regulations on commercials on television. The network refused to a closely on the players even as they got into fights.

In some cases, far more drastic surreas have been taken, such as refusing to show weekend soccer games and a scull race because of the persistence of the ads. The situation has been a dramatic increase in the number of commercials on television since the Rhine.

est German television is stated by public broadcasting

Spain Arrests 8 suspects in Blast at Madrid Bar

ADRID, Sept. 23 (UPI).—The today announced the arrest eight persons, including several and an airline pilot, on action of involvement in the bing of a Madrid bar 10 days in which 11 persons were d.

he bombing was carried out Basque Homeland and Liberty A), the police said. It said arrested persons had prepared ideoties for ETA terrorists.

according to our information, bombing] was planned by "military front" of ETA, and out doubt recent events in Bern Spain precipitated it," communicated by the National ce headquarters said.

Ve have come to the conclusion that a commando [team] ETA, operating from bases in Bern France, carried out the bing," it added.

he police said the team re- to France immediately the bombing, but that sus- members of a backup unitization in Madrid were ar- ed.

he bombing destroyed a bar outside the police headquarters Puerta del Sol Square. The d included a policeman and policemen were among the than 70 injured.

Barcelona, meanwhile, the ce announced the arrest of alleged Catalan anarchists the seizure of three stores arms and explosives.

corporations supported by user fees and taxes. Advertising is allowed on two of the three channels, known as ZDF and ARD, but under strict controls. The regional third channel has none.

Limited Advertising
Advertising is permitted on ZDF only until 8 p.m. on weekdays and never on Sundays or holidays, when the audience is the largest. When commercials do run, they are run together, separate from the programming, and can last no more than 30 minutes a day.

Commercials bring in a tidy sum—\$170 million a year for ZDF, or more than half its yearly operating budget.

According to Fritz Hufen, a ZDF official at the network's headquarters here, there has been a dramatic increase in the number and in the ingenuity of sneak advertisements.

"We are not trying to be purists about this," he said, "but we felt we had to put a stop to the excesses at least."

Among the stratagems that have been devised, television officials cite the Italian movable billboards that promoters put directly in front of the cameras

in many soccer stadiums, with the revenues going to the teams or the stadium.

At the opening of the World Cup soccer games in Frankfurt in

Manila Reports Rebel Renewal

MANILA, Sept. 23 (NYT).—

The government has reported that armed rebel bands in southern Mindanao and the Communist New People's Army had renewed their insurgent activities. It said there were efforts to establish a national front that would unite persons opposing President Ferdinand Marcos.

Secretary of Defense Juan Ponce Enrile made the statements in a special report on the second anniversary of the President's martial-law rule.

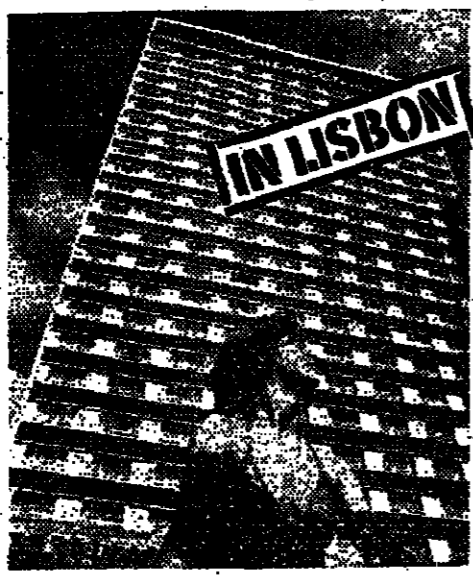
Other official sources said that there had been at least 36 clashes since Sept. 1 involving Moslem rebel forces or the Communist New People's Army. At least 50 government soldiers were reported slain along with 30 of the New People's Army, an undetermined number of Moslems and 35 civilians.

June, according to ZDF officials, Pepsi-Cola wanted to flash an advertisement on the scoreboard and sponsor the opening ceremony, in accordance with an agreement with the German Soccer Association.

"We told them we would have to withdraw our announcer if he was to read a Pepsi-Cola ad first," Mr. Hufen said. "The organization committee finally agreed not to allow it."

No agreement could be reached for a West German-Swiss game in Basel Sept. 4, so, at the last minute, ZDF canceled coverage because of too many movable billboards. It was after this game, the first since West Germany won the World Cup, that reports of viewers throwing away their sets—and of bomb threats as well—began.

The ZDF officials say that part of the uproar is traceable to the Axel Springer newspaper chain, whose mass-circulation newspaper Bild Zeitung has given extensive coverage to the controversy. Mr. Springer, they say, has long insisted that commercial television be given a chance in West Germany, where broadcasting begins only in the late afternoon and usually ends well before midnight.



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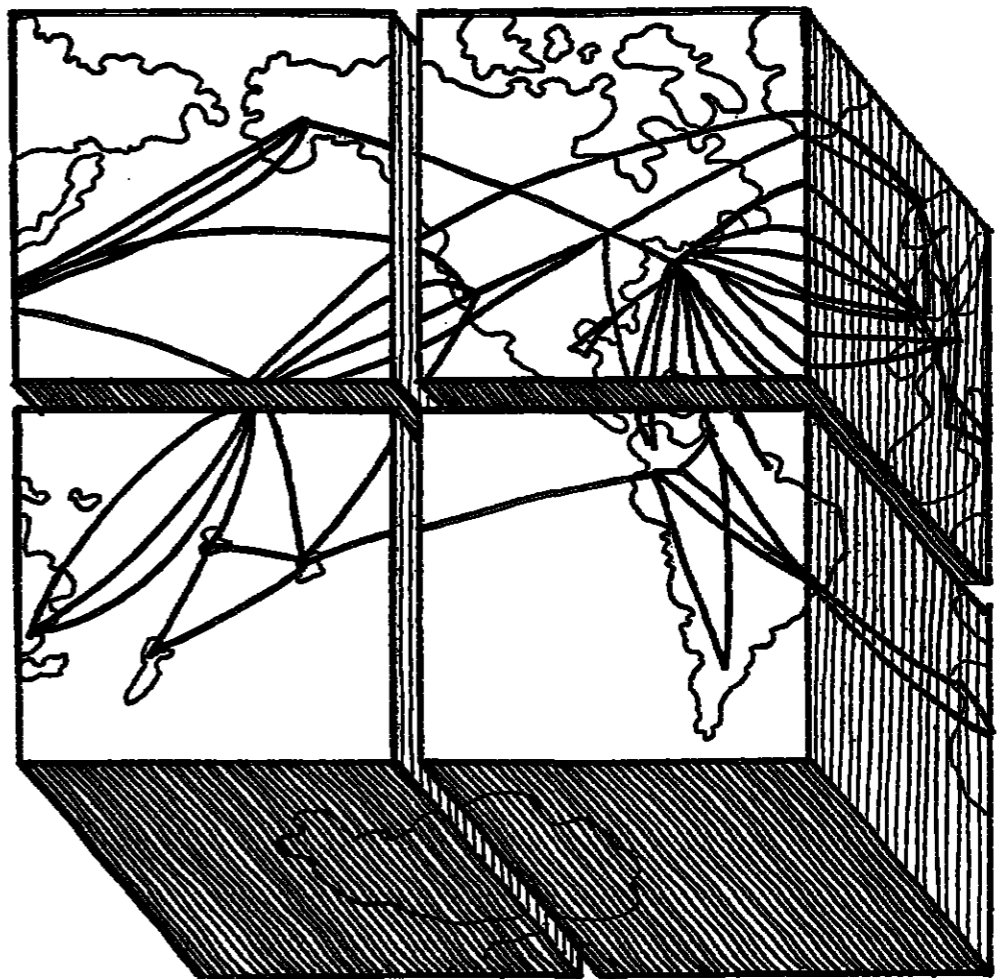
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FASHION IN PARIS

In the Streets and in the Shops

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 23 (UPI)—Hemlines have dropped sharply this fall, shapes are bigger and looser, and the overall proportions are droopier. Colors belong to a murky, nondescript palette which takes a colorist to comprehend and assemble.

Other than black (of which there is a lot, especially for evening) colors are in-between shades, with smoky blue that can be this or that side of gray, all kinds of pink, greens that cover all the shades in a fall forest and a red meant to gleam from eggplant to claret. All that and khaki.

There are distinct trends (the chemise, the cape, the suit, the flared skirt, the loden coat and boots) but it is still very much a choose-your-own world. Prices and quality vary. The market is also divided sharply again between clothes for the young only and those for adults.

One of the major jobs of a boutique owner is to put a fashion picture together. Many boutiques, including the couturiers, are dominated by one personality, the owner's, who also happens to be the designer.

Others have done a good job

of picking and choosing from the immense variety offered by manufacturers. The result saves the customers a lot of wear and tear. For adult women with adult money, two women have done a good job of tying together the most important trends without

Met to Recruit From Minorities

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT). The Metropolitan Opera has agreed to a three-year plan to improve job opportunities for minorities in all categories, on-stage and backstage.

Under an agreement with the city's Commission on Human Rights, the company will recruit singers from outside the formal and traditional musical world and will make known its artistic needs to such groups as church choirs, community theaters, independent dance groups and similar "grass-roots" organizations.

The commission and the Met agreed that the question of artistic merit was impossible to assess or predict, according to a commission spokesman, and no numerical goals have been set. Schuyler Chaplin, the Met general manager, noted that auditions will be held this week for bass and violin openings in the orchestra and said, "I understand some black musicians will be auditioned."

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breaking the bank. One is Françoise Chavagnac, owner of Victoire, 13 Place des Victoires. The other is Suzanne Vallée of Oeil, 66 Avenue de Neuilly.

Victoire is the best and most thorough of the two. Started ten years ago by Christiane Chaillet, who passed it on three years later to Françoise Chavagnac, it has remained a favorite with Parisians who know what they want.

Mrs. Chavagnac is fortyish (a reassuring factor for her fortyish clientele) but thin as a rail and very well put together herself. In a whipcord skirt and boots, elegant silk blouse and all the right bangles. Her shop is a sort of mini-Biba with bazaar-like pell-mell from various European countries, but the bulk of the merchandise is French. She has about 30 well-known brands, but she also has artisans doing things just for her—which gives her shop a pleasant, personal touch.

Her handbags, for instance, are made by a man who is pushing 75. He also did the leather curtains and the leather windows. There are a lot of flowered skirts in town, but she tries to get more interesting ones by buying Liberty fabric from London which she turns over to another artisan. The lingerie is made by hand by nuns who live in a convent near Lyons.

The best seller is a big loden skirt that costs 500 francs and looks equally good over pants or skirts. Velvet chemise dresses cost 480 francs and capes start at 420 francs. There is a vast selection of skirts ranging from whipcord (250 francs) to crepe (300 francs). The Liberty skirts are 340 francs.

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Two examples of what's being worn in Paris.

The atmosphere of the shop is friendly and women with a waistline problem do not get the cold shoulder. Mrs. Chavagnac simply orders a larger size.

At Oeil, Suzanne Vallée does more or less the same thing but her range is more limited. Her merit consists in having established a headway in a section of Paris which was still pretty much a fashion desert but which is bound to grow to the west, as the city keeps expanding in that direction.

Born in Argentina, Mrs. Vallée has a warm, South American manner and her boutique attracts

women from the neighborhood who cannot or will not cross Paris to go shopping. One of her best numbers is a bouclé wool suit (with echoes of Chanel) at 699 francs and she, too, has all the accessories necessary to the total look.

Belgrade Festival

The sixth Belgrade Music Festival, which runs from Oct. 7 to 19, will have the Deutsche Oper of West Berlin (with Strauss' "Ariadne auf Naxos" and Mozart's "Abduction from the Seraglio"), the Czech Philharmonic under Václav Neuman, the American pianist Adolpho Dichter, and the Moscow State Conservatory and Jean-François Paillard chamber orchestras among the foreign visitors in the program. The formal opening comprises a program of ballets by Yugoslavian composers at the National Theater.

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MUSIC IN LONDON

A Remarkable 'Figaro' on TV

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Sept. 23 (UPI)—The accomplishments of BBC-TV in the production of opera since John Culshaw took over as head of music programs four years ago are beginning to assume historic significance.

Saturday night's broadcast of "The Marriage of Figaro," latest in a series that has already given us "Peter Grimes," "Owen Wingrave," "Falstaff" and "La Traviata," again demonstrated how far Culshaw and his production staff have gone in solving problems that have stumped just about everyone who has undertaken to transfer opera from the theater to the screen.

Spatial Perspective

Most productions come a cropper by moving the cameras in too close to the singer-actors, resulting in a loss of spatial perspective and a feeling on the viewer's part that the singers are yelling at him. Even more disastrously, the microscopic exploration of facial anatomy in close-ups is at once distasteful and tedious.

Another vexing problem has been synchronization. Most filmed operas have first been rehearsed and then filmed for the cameras. There seems always to be a discrepancy in what the singers do

with their mouths when they are really singing and when they are merely going through the motions. What one sees is unconvincing, and what one hears does not jibe with what is seen. BBC-TV productions, and especially this "Marriage of Figaro," have found a nice balance for the camera distance, so that while one is able to see the action in the theater, the singer-actors are always seen within an appropriate setting, cameras are also used skilfully to point up important details of business and locale.

Strongly Cast

Even more importantly, BBC-TV has worked a system, involving the use of mirrors and glass, whereby recording and film are done simultaneously in adjoining studios. It once seen and heard is to effect a live performance. The new production is strongly cast, with The Allen as Figaro, John Shirley-Quirk as Alvaro, Elizabeth Harwood as the countess, Norma Rows as Susanna, and a personable newcomer, Rosamund Creffield, as Cherubino.

The orchestra is the New Philharmonia, and conductor Charles Mackerras. English is the stage, in the Edward J. Dent translation. Almost every word of it, with the conspicuous exception of Cherubino's, is heard. Mirabile D

MUSIC IN EAST GERMANY

Some Swashbuckling Meyerbeer

By Paul Moor

LEIPZIG, East Germany, Sept. 23 (UPI)—At a stage left in his capital letters: Down With the Catholics! Long Live the True Faith! Stage right: Down with the Huguenots! Long Live the Holy Roman Church! Belfast, 1974/70, No. France, 1972.

Giuseppe Meyerbeer's grand operas "The Huguenots" and "Robert the Devil" stood high on the list of the 19th century's most popular operas, captivating Europe from east to west and north to south against no less a competitor than Gioacchino Rossini. Had Cecil B. De Mille lived then, he and Meyerbeer would have made a great and inevitable team.

In an age when other media have long since taken over the pomp and panoply formerly associated with truly grand opera, Meyerbeer has universally fallen pretty much into oblivion. If Joachim Herz's new production of "The Huguenots" at the Leipzig Opera can hardly compare with Mendelssohn's revival of Bach's forgotten "St. Matthew's Passion" and the worldwide Baroque revival which followed, it does provide one hell of an evening of swashbuckling, blood-and-thunder realitätsches Musiktheater.

Forget about details of the text, a sort of cartoon whipped together by Scribe and Deschamps, which has Marguerite de Valois solving France's religious wars by trying to attract Catholic girls with Protestant boy. One half-witted misunderstanding leads to another, both camps take homicidal umbrage, and act five ends with the bloody massacre of St. Bartholomew's night, in which the Catholics mowed down the Huguenots—ostensibly for loving, as in Northern Ireland today, the same God of mercy in a slightly different fashion.

The Leipzig Opera's stage aperture equals that of the Bolshoi in Moscow, with an even greater stage depth, and Joachim Herz makes imaginative use of almost every cubic foot of it by deploying as many as 250 performers at a time. Bernhard Schröder has provided sumptuous sets and costumes for the first two acts, but the other three play amid scaffolding and platforms reminiscent of workshop productions, leaving one to wonder whether Meyerbeer's budget gave out about halfway through.

Herz and the three collaborators who worked with him in trying to make the libretto a little less silly and more credible have managed to get from French archives about 30 minutes' worth of original Meyerbeer material never before performed. They have used this to compose for about half-an-hour, and are excited about the printed score. The performance runs 3 1/2 with never a dull moment.

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er by Scribe and Deschamps, which has Marguerite de Valois solving France's religious wars by trying to attract Catholic girls with Protestant boy. One half-witted misunderstanding leads to another, both camps take homicidal umbrage, and act five ends with the bloody massacre of St. Bartholomew's night, in which the Catholics mowed down the Huguenots—ostensibly for loving, as in Northern Ireland today, the same God of mercy in a slightly different fashion.

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DINING OUT

Grande Cuisine Meets at the Summit

By Naomi Barry

MOUGINS, France (UPI)—When Lucullus sits down with Lucullus, what do they serve for dinner?

The situation "vie up last week when La Grande Cuisine de France—an association of eleven of the country's most prestigious restaurateurs—converged on the Côte d'Azur for a three day series of summit feasts. Except for an hour's business concerning the group's renewal contract catering Air France, the rest of the time was spent celebrating the elevation of member Roger Vergé's Mouton d'Or to Michelin's three-star firmament.

Vergé hosted the evening meals. Three-star neighbor Louis Outhier catered the crowd for lunch at his Oasis in La Mancelle where he had a sub-celebration for his 300th soup en croute (Mediterranean sea bass in a thick pastry crust). Next day's picnic lunch on the beach of Le Ste. Marguerite (some of Alexandre Dumas' "Man in the Iron Mask") was entrusted to outsider Pierre Le Péchier who prepared a couple of washbills of bouillabaisse and Raymond Oliver (Grand Vefour in Paris) volunteered to clear the plates.

At an intimate lunch prior to the opening dinner, Vergé treated himself and two friends to cow's udder, sliced into escalopes, sautéed in butter and sprinkled generously with chopped parsley. I always thought this was a necessity of wartime invention, but Vergé's *lettuce de poche* belongs to the Escoffier repertory of cuisine classics.

To obtain the rare morsel, Vergé had to give his butcher a month's notice since udders generally go straight to the manufacturers of *mousse de foie gras*. The escalopes were beautifully done but they simply are not my texture.

For Modest Tables

For the lucky mortals at this gastronomic Olympus, there was many an idea to take home to more modest tables. Vergé baked

chickens in round loaves of flour, salt and water, an Occidental adaptation of the Chinese Peking's Chicken which is cooked in clay. The blackened bread resembling those found at Pompeii was inedible but it provided an astringent casing which resulted in birds of juicy succulence.

For mixed salads, Vergé likes to incorporate a few *oeufs mollets*, eggs that are halfway between soft-boiled and hard-boiled. His popular *Salade Mikado* is a stunning arrangement for both eye and palate. This scheme of beige, pale green, red and black consists of sliced raw mushrooms, avocado, and tomato in a clover-leaf composition set on a few curls of chicory. At the heart is a spoonful of julienned black truffle.

Potato pancakes currently are running high with the Haute Cuisine. Vergé served small crisp ones as an accompaniment to entrecôtes with anchovy sauce. Outhier prepared larger and thicker galettes of shredded potato, cut into wedges as the sop to the foie gras sauce of his lamb *noisettes*. One guest reported eating more potato pancakes several days earlier at an asuberge in the Champagne country.

Least perturbed by the taints of food was René Le who said, "I tell you as I have the ability to give back up easily. There is too much pleasure." Gleaner Sylvia Bass of York and St. Jean-Cap who was a guest at most meals said, "So can I. I don't think it is right to have been so good."

Los Angeles Philharmonic Arrive In Venice to Give Free Concert

VENICE, Sept. 23 (UPI)—The Los Angeles Philharmonic orchestra arrived here yesterday to give a free concert to striking musicians and stagehands who are occupying the ridded La Fenice Theater.

"We had been scheduled to give two concerts here," said director Zubin Mehta said. "We're giving a free concert stand because it's the best thing we can do for them at the moment."

A delegation of strikers met the 108-member orchestra Venice airport on its arrival from Frankfurt and ferried musicians to their hotel on the Grand Canal in a flotilla of motorboats.

The orchestra's executive director, Ernest Fleischman, made the arrangement for tonight's concert, said 1,800 tickets had been given away and the music would be piped by 10 speakers to the piazza outside the theater.

"It's fantastic how the whole thing was decided Fri night," he said. "Saturday morning the posters went up and 10 minutes all the tickets were gone." They were distributed by the Venice Labor Confederation.

The 850 employees of the theater, who have not been paid for three months, began a sit-in on Wednesday when it learned that a government grant to La Fenice would go only to pay creditors with nothing left for salaries.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1974

Page 7

Herstatt Plan Outlined for Paying Creditors

By James Furlong

COLOGNE, Sept. 23 (AP-DJ).—West German banking unit joined forces with a shareholder of the collapsed Herstatt Bank to present a plan for quick, voluntary action for creditors to a court fight that could last years.

Holdings Sindona Wound Up

PARIS, Sept. 23 (AP-DJ).—Sindona's last major holdings were wound up over the weekend by the boards of Generali Immobilien and Banca Private Ital-

SGI board, meeting here, to liquidate the financing of the big holding company. This division was the main one for Mr. Sindona's investment abroad. Its cumulative stand at \$60.7 million, the said.

Through affiliates in America, Europe and elsewhere, Sindona had controlled a vast network of real estate, financing concerns and other companies.

Board of Banca Privata announced in Milan that a shareholders' meeting would be held Wednesday to disbanding up its affairs. No were mentioned.

SGI board said after its Saturday meeting that the division had lost \$48 million in foreign-exchange trading and real estate transactions.

In addition, the board said, were cumulative losses of \$100 million in share trading on Italian exchanges.

Foreign-exchange losses, involve forward contracts March 1975, are likely to the board said. However, the "potential loss will be consistent with, but appreciably lower than, the overall already suffered."

Board also decided to "informal invitation" to the head of the division, Carlo Sindona, to "render a responsible account of his management."

By Mr. Sindona, a company of the government, lent \$100 million to the Sindona bank. Mr. Sindona gave a \$100 million loan on a commission in the bank and half his 40 per cent interest

Export of Coal From U.S. Is Running Into Opposition

By Reginald Stuart

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT).—The exportation of coal, the nation's most abundant fuel commodity, is running into scattered opposition because of growing uncertainty, particularly among utilities, over the nation's ability to meet its immediate energy needs.

A West Virginia congressman has filed a bill to ban all exports of coal except to Canada and to American military installations abroad, and the American Electric Power Co., a major electric utility holding company, has been running a series of advertisements in major daily papers advocating curtailment of exports.

However, there is opposition to export controls, and the possibility of any curbs in this area soon appears remote.

"Coal is needed to help in our balance of trade, and it is one of the few things we can afford to export," said Nicholas Camica, president and chief executive officer of Princeton Co., one of the nation's largest suppliers of coal for export.

Mr. Camica said that alarm over exports is possibly being exaggerated if for no other reason than the bulk of the coal being sold on the export market is low-sulfur bituminous metallurgical coal, used by steel mills. Electric power companies, on the other hand, use high-sulfur steam coal for the most part.

"If we get into a crunch, there should be controls," Mr. Camica said, "but on steam coal first, then all kinds of coal on the spot market. But we've got long-term contracts to honor with the countries as far as metallurgical coal is concerned, and there

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.K. Car Firm Gets Workers' Aid

Aston Martin's workers have agreed to invest in the troubled luxury auto maker, forgo a 5 per cent pay rise due next month and freeze all wage increases for a year in return for representation on the board. The plan, devised by the local branch of the Engineering Workers' Union in collaboration with management and a local political candidate, gives the 500 workers two representatives among the Aston Martin directors. The local candidate involved is Laborite and millionaire publisher Robert Maxwell, who has said he will invest some of his own money in the company. An Aston Martin statement said the firm is operating normally and receiving new orders. The company had asked the government for financial help to enable it to meet anti-pollution requirements in the United States, its major overseas market. It is now delaying the request.

Hoechst Group Sales Seen Rising 30%

World sales of Hoechst, the West German chemical and pharmaceutical firm, are expected to rise about 30 per cent to 20.5 billion deutsche marks in the current year, says chairman Rolf Sammet. About 60 per cent of the sales will be abroad with turnover of goods actually produced abroad totaling around 4.5 billion DM. Results of the Hoechst-Uclaf group in France, in which Hoechst took a majority holding in February, is not included in the figures but will be consolidated in the final 1974 result. Hoechst-Uclaf sales are put at the equivalent of 1.5 billion DM for the year. About a third of the overall sales rise will be due to higher sales volume with two-thirds coming from higher prices, Mr. Sammet says. Hoechst

would like to reduce the level of export sales—currently at 52 per cent—by expanding production abroad. World group fixed assets investment in 1974 will total 1.5 billion DM; domestic group investment will be around 750 million DM. Investment abroad will concentrate on the United States, where projects worth 600 million DM will start next year; Holland with between 300 and 320 million DM and Brazil with between 200 and 230 million DM.

Boom Expected for U.S. Shipping

Legislation, on its way to approval in Congress, is expected to provide a boom for the U.S. shipping industry. The bill, which is due soon from a House-Senate conference committee after having passed both houses, requires initially that 30 per cent of all imported oil be carried in U.S.-flag ships, with that level increasing to 30 per cent by mid-1977. At present, about 5 per cent of all incoming oil arrives under the U.S. flag. The legislation has stirred more than the usual waves, with labor unions, led by the seamen, practically united in its favor and major oil companies opposed. Proponents cite a need for more dependence on U.S. ships for national security reasons and to help the balance of payments. Opponents criticize the inflation inherent in paying higher costs for U.S. ships and have raised the cry of renewed protectionism. However, President Ford is expected to sign the bill when it comes out of committee, the Wall Street Journal reports. U.S. tanker production is about one million deadweight tons a year, with some eight million tons already afloat. In the late 1970s, one analyst estimates, the demand will be for some 25 million to 30 million tons, if the 30 per cent rule holds.

As Interest Rates Continue to Drop

U.S. Credit Curbs Expected to Be Eased

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Reserve System will probably continue to ease its credit restrictions over the coming weeks.

That, at least, is the growing belief of money traders and analysts who have watched the Fed progressively relax its tight credit policy since late July. In that span, for example, rates on federal funds dropped from more than 13 1/2 per cent to just over 11 per cent currently.

Among those looking for more accommodation by the Federal Reserve is Henry Kaufman, economist for the securities firm of Salomon Brothers. In Salomon's weekly market letter, comments on credit, Mr. Kaufman states: "Additional easing in the Fed funds rate over the very near term is highly likely. This is because it will take several weeks before any significant growth is forthcoming in the seasonally-adjusted money supply."

It has been the relatively slow growth in the money stock that has given the Fed the leeway toward an easier credit stance. Since midyear, for example, the stock has grown at an annual rate of about 1.5 per cent—well below the first-half growth rate of 6 per cent.

Most observers believe the Fed's long-term goal is to keep the money supply at a 4 to 6 per cent annual growth rate. The Fed has been active in the open market, supplying to the banking system reserves to form the base for a speedier growth than has been accomplished in recent months.

On Friday, for example, the Fed placed buy orders for \$200 million of federal agencies. When the Fed buys securities, it injects funds into the banking system because sellers place proceeds into their commercial bank accounts.

It was the third time in the week the Fed had entered the market with outright buy orders for its own account. The purchases sent interest rates skidding.

U.K. Relaxes Curbs

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of England is relaxing credit controls to help the distressed manufacturing sector regain some of its lost liquidity.

Figures released by the central bank today show that it is letting the money supply grow at a faster rate and that banks have been able to significantly increase credit to manufacturers.

The seasonally-adjusted money supply increased 1.25 per cent under the narrow definition in the five weeks ended Aug. 21, while the broad version expanded 1 per cent.

Over the statistical quarter ended Aug. 21, the narrow money supply was increasing at an annual rate of about 6 per cent while the broad money supply was rising at a 16 per cent rate.

The narrow money supply basically reflects the ability to spend because it consists of money in circulation and sight checking accounts. The broad version refers more to potential spending.

U.S. Invoking Law to Insure Oil Pipeline

Alaska Project to Get Procurement Priority

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (NYT).—The government has decided to invoke the Defense Production Act to make sure that construction of the oil pipeline across Alaska does not fall behind schedule this winter, informed sources reported today.

An order signed Friday and to be published this week will give the pipeline consortium, the Alaska Pipeline Service Co., priority in obtaining from steel mills certain critical items, such as control valves, temporary housing for work crews, slugs for cement and electrical equipment.

The order was signed by John Sawhill, the federal energy administrator, and Leslie Bray, director of the office of preparedness of the General Services Administration. They found that any delay in completion of the pipeline, scheduled for 1977, might jeopardize national defense.

The Office of Management and Budget was reported to have expressed concern that assignment of a national defense priority to the pipeline might cause disruptions elsewhere.

The view of energy officials is that some delays in other projects could result but that they would be relatively minor. The officials contend that the major oil companies already have large stocks of off-shore equipment, and that steel mills would be asked to supply smaller companies first.

"The quantities involved are not great from the perspective of the whole industry," a government source said, "but for Alaska it is crucial that they get these items this winter."

If Alaska is unable to get delivery this winter, it was said, the 800-mile, 48-inch oil line could fall a full year behind schedule. The reason given was that the fragile condition of the Arctic tundras and other environmental considerations preclude delivery and movement of heavy equipment except when the ground is deeply frozen.

Inaction on Bank Rate Causes N.Y. Price Slide

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT).—Stocks drifted to a mixed closing on the New York Stock Exchange today with brokers reporting disappointment that no major bank had cut its prime rate despite falling short-term rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 7.04 points to 662.72, although advancing issues narrowly led declines about 740 to 865 at the close.

Volume totaled 12.13 million shares compared with 16.25 million shares Friday.

Early in today's session First National Bank of Chicago announced that it decided in its weekly prime rate review not to reduce the rate. On Friday, First National City Bank of New York also stayed at the prevailing 12 per cent prime rate.

Brokers said hope for a cut was raised by continuing signs of easier Federal Reserve credit policy and resulting sharply lower short-term rates.

Heavily traded Coca-Cola Co. fell 6 to 63. The company said it knew of no reason for the stock's decline, but industry analysts speculated that profits of soft-drink manufacturers were being squeezed by the sharp increase in the price of sugar recently.

Less active PepsiCo fell 1 3/4 to 38 1/2, while Royal Crown Cola lost a fraction.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.23 to 67.

The NASDAQ, industrial average on the over-the-counter market fell 0.21 to 58.96.

Bonds extended Friday's uptrend in fairly active trading, although prices finished off their highest levels of the session while Treasury bills continued to move ahead.

Prices moved ahead in early trading, with some issues gaining as much as 3/4 point following some fairly aggressive buying from both professionals and institutions.

The rise was blunted somewhat in later activity, however, as the rise in price brought out some liquidation, and the gains were reduced to 1/8 to 5/8 point with

buyers and sellers about evenly matched at the close.

Government coupons also extended their recent advance, adding between 1/8 and 1/4 at the short end of the market and 1/2 to 3/4 point in the longer maturities.

Treasury bills moved ahead, with most of the advance concentrated in the three-month bill. In the absence of almost any supply, the issue closed at 6.38 per cent bid, 6.78 per cent offered on some dealers' quotation sheets, against last Monday's auction average of 8.18 per cent and Friday's close of around 7 per cent.

Dealers said the extremely wide quotation on the bill pointed to the artificiality of the market, adding that the performance of the six and 12-month bills was far more representative, with both issues dipping about eight points in yield.

Elsewhere in the money markets federal funds traded in a narrow range despite three open market operations by the Fed.

The Fed negotiated one round of three-day and one round of one-day repurchase agreements, and then bought \$150 million of bills for regular delivery on customer account, but there was little movement in funds, which held between 11.125 and 11.25 per cent through the day.

In Chicago all months of soybeans futures shot up to their daily limits of 20 cents a bushel on a Midwest frost that may have severely damaged the crop. The 1975 contract advanced to \$8.07 a bushel. No estimates of the frost damage are available.

The frost also affected corn, with some months up to the daily limit of 10 cents a bushel and December at \$3.51 a bushel. Wheat finished 6 to 2 cents higher after "ping up" 1/2 cents earlier on corn and soybeans gains.

In New York gains in gold and silver bullion markets abroad and strength in some grains pushed the metals market up. Silver finished up 15 cents to 16 cents an ounce, while copper futures climbed 2 cents.

Prices for Goods Up 2.8% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP-DJ).—Few orders for durable goods climbed 2.8 per cent in July, primarily due to inflation, Commerce Department report.

A preliminary report showed July's last month totaled a 2.8 per cent increase in orders for durable goods, up from 2.6 per cent in June. The report also showed that orders for non-durable goods rose 1.3 per cent in July, up from 1.1 per cent in June.

The report also showed that orders for capital goods rose 1.7 per cent in July, up from 1.5 per cent in June. The report also showed that orders for consumer goods rose 1.7 per cent in July, up from 1.5 per cent in June.

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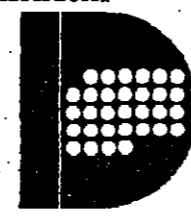
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(Continued on next page.)

American Stock Exchange Trading

-1774- Stocks and Bonds										-1775- Stocks and Bonds										-1776- Stocks and Bonds										-1777- Stocks and Bonds									
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Basic facts

Here is a handy little aid containing many useful facts about Sweden.

It has, for example, facts about the labor market, national accounts, in-



**Basic facts
about Sweden**

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To: Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
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Comment. Sulzberger, Joseph Kraft, Russell Baker, Art Buchwald — read them in the Tribune

—By Will Weng

A 12x12 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is filled with black squares to indicate non-letter positions. The numbers 1 through 61 are placed in the starting squares of the words. The grid is as follows:

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13					14					15		
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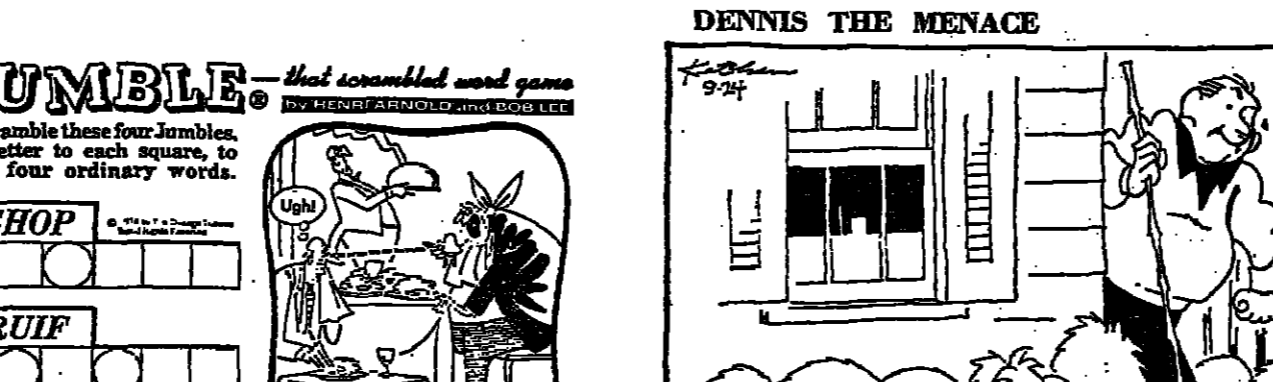
C F				C F			
ALGABYE	18	64	Fair	MADRID	23	73	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	11	83	Rain	MILAN	21	70	Cloudy
ANTWERP	22	72	Fair	MOSCOW	17	68	Cloudy
ATHENS	22	72	Cloudy	MOSCOW	17	68	Cloudy
BERLIN	27	81	Rain	MUNICH	15	59	Cloudy
BELGRADE	18	61	Overcast	NEW YORK	18	65	Fair
BERLIN	18	61	Cloudy	PARIS	21	70	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10	50	Rain	PARIS	21	70	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	12	54	Rain	PARIS	21	70	Cloudy
CALAO	31	79	Fair	PARIS	21	70	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	70	Cloudy	ROME	23	73	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Cloudy	ROME	24	73	Cloudy
COSTA MESA	12	54	Fair	ROME	24	73	Cloudy
DUBLIN	12	34	Showers	TEHRAN	14	57	Cloudy
DUNDEE	10	50	Rain	TEL AVIV	29	84	Fair
FLORENCE	12	54	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	29	84	Fair
FRANKFURT	14	57	Overcast	TEHRAN	14	57	Cloudy
GENEVA	18	61	Cloudy	TEHRAN	14	57	Cloudy
Helsinki	12	54	Cloudy	TEHRAN	14	57	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	24	74	Cloudy	TEHRAN	14	57	Cloudy
LA PALMAS	24	74	Cloudy	TEHRAN	14	57	Cloudy
LISBON	19	69	Cloudy	TEHRAN	14	57	Cloudy
LONDON	12	54	Showers	TEHRAN	14	57	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	20	67	Fair	TEHRAN	14	57	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1900 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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Answers: Being Sirmons it could make a hit. "THAN"

"I COULDN'T SELL THESE WORMS I DUG UP
YESTERDAY, SO I BROUGHT 'EM BACK."

Reviewed by Michael Mewshaw

UNDUE INARE HERA
STICKAT ENDURES
KEN ATURN
KATYBIDS RUTTER
UPLI OTTISE TRAE
DUD URANVS MEVA
USS TALES FEED

—By Alan Tuck

If West has four trumps including the jack, South should reason, there is a danger of losing one trick in each suit. In that

North	East	South
1 N.T	Pass	4 ♠
Pass	Pass	

Art Buchwald

An Economy of Words

WASHINGTON—Prof. Alan Greenspan, chief presidential economic adviser, endeavored himself last week to the country with a remark he made to a group of leaders representing the old, sick and handicapped. Greenspan said Wall Street stock brokers have suffered the most from the nation's economic decline.



Buchwald

When I saw Prof. Greenspan say this deadpan on television, I broke into laughter and thought to myself, "The Ford administration does have humor after all."

A few minutes later I received a call from a congressman friend asking me if I had written the line for Greenspan.

"I wish I had," I said, "it has to be one of the funniest things I've ever seen on television."

"Well, could you find out who his writer is? I need some jokes for my campaign this fall and, if Greenspan's man can come up with any other one-liners as good as this one, I'll be in clover."

I called the Council of Economic Advisers and spoke to a man on the phone.

"I'm trying to find out who Prof. Greenspan's gag writer is," the man asked.

"What are you talking about?" the man asked.

"You know, the guy who wrote that line about Wall Street brokers hurting the most from inflation."

"That's not a joke," the man said. "It's a statement of fact. Wall Street brokers are hurting the most from inflation."

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"The man on the other end of the line said frostily, 'Prof. Greenspan meant every word he said. Brokers have suffered the most.'"

"I was laughing so hard I couldn't stop. 'I didn't think you economists went in for that kind of humor,' I said. 'Gosh that's funny. Do you have any other good ones?'"

"You apparently believe that Prof. Greenspan was joking at his meeting with the representatives of the old, sick and handicapped. But inflation is no joking matter. The professor was talking in terms of percentages. Whether the old, sick and the handicapped want to believe it or not, we have statistics to prove that brokers have been hit the hardest."

"Don't go too fast," I said, trying to contain myself. "I want to write this all down."

"You must remember that, when inflation strikes, brokers' commissions, which are fixed by law, are immediately affected. When you have low turnover in Wall Street stocks, the broker is the first to feel it. Who's hurt by high interest rates more than anybody else?"

"Don't tell me," I said chuckling. "Let me guess."

"I'm not sure you're taking me seriously," the man said.

"Of course I am, I think the most important thing during a crisis is for people to laugh at themselves. If Prof. Greenspan can provide us with a line like that, we can win the war against inflation. Let me ask you something. Does Greenspan have any good ones about people suffering in the oil industry?"

"The man hung up on me. I called back my friend in Congress. 'I know you're not going to believe this,' I said, 'but Greenspan writes his own jokes.'"

"You mean the line about the brokers was his?"

"Yup, Greenspan's a fountain of mirth and he comes up with things like that all the time. It must be great for the President to have somebody like that around to take his mind off the economy."

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Antwerp Jostles The Left-Bankers

By Jan Sjöby

DOEL, Belgium (UPI)—There has always been a left bank to the river Scheldt but for more than a thousand years the burghers of prosperous right-bank Antwerp tried to ignore that fact. The polder farmers on the other side were more or less foreigners, sometimes hostile. The Antwerp burghers went about their business and did not over water (those from across the river) minded theirs.

That situation, originating with the partition of Charlemagne's empire in 843, is rapidly becoming purely historical. These days the left-bankers are getting more attention from Antwerp than they ever dreamed of or bargained for. On right-bank drawing boards are ambitious plans for turning much or most of the left-bank farm country into vast industrial zones, encircled by an extensive network of locked-in harbor channels and basins. Construction work is already under way and the left-bank project will be completed in the 1980s if no bedrock resistance is encountered.

The left-bankers are not actually up in arms but they are grumbling, increasingly loud.

"We realize that a handful of villagers can't fight a pitched battle against mighty Antwerp," said Marc Debaive of 500-year-old Doel, some 10 miles and four bends down the river from the Antwerp pilot house and a couple of miles from the Dutch border. "But we want to influence their decisions, make them tread somewhat more warily across our fields and meadows. We feel that we have a heritage to guard on our side of the Scheldt, same as they have on theirs."

There are definite cultural and historical differences between the two river banks. The Antwerp burghers consider their city a fairly sophisticated metropolis, having housed men named Rubens and Jordans, Planchin, Mercator and Ortelius. The left-bankers are, at least were, more or less anonymous rustics.

"They speak with a different accent," said Antwerp municipal spokesman Jacques Verdonck, "and they wear their wedding rings on the left hand. We have ours on the right. Through much of recorded history they were, from time to time, more or less loyal to the kings of France. We were, from time to time, more or less allied with the German emperors. When our ancestors didn't ignore them, they fought them."

There is a saying up the river that the Antwerp burghers thank the Lord for the River Scheldt. They thank the River

for whatever else they may possess.

"That's true with modifications," said Mr. Debaive. "They don't like to admit it on the other side but they have problems up in Antwerp and one of them is the Scheldt."

The Scheldt is a tidal river and the difference between high and low tide may be 16 feet or more. The incoming tide brings huge amounts of sand. There are dredgers out in the channel practically every day.

Antwerp, bursting at the seams after World War I, established a bridgehead on the left bank in 1923 by purchasing some 3,000 acres of East Flanders land. Two tunnels were dug under the river 10 years later and a third (named J.F. Kennedy) in 1969. A fourth is planned. A residential area and industrial zones went up, separated by the St. Anne Woods, non-existent before the early '30s. Somewhat later a new industrial area was established downriver across from the Baudouin locks. Present plans call for total annexation of the left bank, as far as the Dutch border.

A canal is planned, across East Flanders and Dutch territory, to Dutch Beaulieu. An alternative is an Antwerp canal tunnel. The Scheldt, a project that may bring 200,000-tonners into the projected left-bank basins of the inland port.

"We have at present some 2,600 municipalities in Belgium," said Mr. Debaive. "The national government has decided to reduce that number to around 500 by 1978, for practical, rational and economic reasons. Most of the left bank across from Antwerp will very likely become Antwerp."

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"One from across the river" encountered by photographer René De Voeght.

There are roughly 1,200 residents in Doel, about 3,500 in nearby, upriver Killo. Some 3,000 of the total make their living from agriculture, or agricultural service trades.

"Most of them will be turned into stevedores or industrial laborers," said Mr. Debaive, "and I suppose that there isn't much we can do about that."

"What we can do, though, is to claim our right to cultural identity. We can't over water want Doel and Killo set aside as East Flanders enclaves, administratively under Beveren town in East Flanders, south of here, west of Antwerp. We realize that our polder way of life is going, if not already gone, but we want to salvage whatever we can of whatever remains."

In the center of Doel is the Hooghuys (high house), next to the church, rising all of two stories above ground level. It was built for Killo and finished in 1643, three years after the artist's death. It passed on to his second wife, Hélène Fourment. A few years ago it was scheduled for demolition, being an old pile of bricks of no commercial use.

"Then we discovered the historical significance of the house," said jeweler Jan Heylen, sole resident of the quaint edifice. "We decided to turn it into a cultural center for our remaining left-bankers. We started out softly, last spring, with a photo exhibition of works by students from the Fine Arts Academy in Sint-Niklaas, commencing on things past and times to come. We are planning a show of left-bank art, sometime in December."

"With all due respect to the Antwerp burghers," said Mr. Heylen, "we rustics are over a water believe that we have a touch of culture too."

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PEOPLE: Oldest U.S. Convict Is Turning 99

The oldest convict in the United States will celebrate his 99th birthday Tuesday in a hospital bed in a Columbus, Ohio, jail. John Weber, who has been in jail for 48 years, is still chipper, says nurses, who call him "Dad."

"The years haven't been all that bad," Weber says. There was a time when I wanted to be free again, but no more. I'm too old and too tired. And there's no place to go."

Weber was sentenced to prison for life for the death of his 16-month-old daughter. Testimony showed that Weber apparently accidentally shot the child during an argument with his wife.

Weber's regular bids for commutation and parole were turned down until 1972 when his conviction was commuted to a 30-year term, making him eligible for release. But by then it was too late. Weber was 77 and in failing health. The parole board decided that the best thing to do was to keep him in prison. Weber says he doesn't mind. "They're good to me here."

U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Burger, who got a bicycle for his birthday last week, re-entered a hospital Tuesday to recover from a spell he took Friday night while cycling near his home in Arlington, Va.

Burger, 57, suffered a broken right leg, a chipped left shoulder bone, facial cuts and bruised ribs trying to avoid a speeding car.

He was treated and released from an Arlington hospital but was advised by his doctor to enter Bethesda in Maryland.

A Supreme Court spokesman said that police believe Burger may have been struck a glancing blow by the car, which did not stop. Burger is expected to remain in the hospital for a few days.

"The voice that used to shout 'Call for Philip Morris' hasn't changed, but there's no way that Johnny can squeeze into his red jumpsuit these days. At 57, Alvin Karpis, who was the second Johnny, has gained weight. His 77 pounds have increased to 118. The uniform is in a display case in his cell in the parlor in Tallahassee, Fla. He bought the store a couple of years ago after six years of work."

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"I'm lame from walk and looking at the c the city," he said. "I 500 buildings out of

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